PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,498.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M.				
29th Aug	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 2 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Allan	3rd Sept, 1908
OUMBA	3,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,938	Schmitz	24th Dec „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	21st Jan. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,141	Magnen	11th Sept, 1908
NERA	5938	Schmitz	9th Oct, „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	6th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
YETCHUFU MARU	..	K. Sato	18th Aug	22th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	..	J. Hinda	28th Sept	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

M.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Cables—Keymer. London. Codes used—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 27th Aug.	9 a.m.
LINGA	1,171	Fri. 28th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY 31st Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to portsin Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

25th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
PERSIA	8,896	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Budesich	14th October 1908
KORNER	3,301	A. Forenti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Budesich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Swedon House 59, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept. 08.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th „
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct. „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th „
HYSIA	New Steamer	6,800	13th Nov. „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and India by 1st class	
Return rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

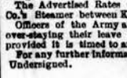
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
GOUVERNEUR	3400	Burmeister	31st Aug.
*KAISER	1800	Poldens	11th Sept.
PRESIDENT	3400	Muhlbauer	21st „
*REI CHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

§ Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 21TH AUGUST, 1908.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, sores and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,900,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryohn (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

PERFECT LIPP PIANOS
THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
„ 24 „ „ „ „ 38

PIANOS LIPP PIANOS
THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
„ 24 „ „ „ „ 38

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,
Rs. 1,500.
Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 136-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DO YOU KNOW?
That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,
MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,
BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
THE VERY BEST MATERIAL
IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,
"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.
SOLE AGENTS:
K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
BOMBAY, 7.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does ecognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailers and soldiers of the Empire.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete Record of Indian News, particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 5, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

LIPTONS PICKLES.
MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, LONDON.
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS. with patent lever lid.
PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.
Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
23-33, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.
J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents: GRIMBLE'S
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma, MALT VINEGAR.
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.,
P. O. Box 244, LONDON & EDINBURGH.
BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED IN 1840

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Braing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorates losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfections of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofula and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. See that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (worthy their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Medical Institute Vetarzo Removes Co., 3, Wine Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, E.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price Wrapper Post Free.
Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.
TRY BYCULLA and POONA
These celebrated Pills are recommended and used by Physicians and Surgeons throughout the World, and are unsurpassed for the relief of Liver Disorders, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fevers, Colds, Chills, Female Irregularities, Impure Blood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Malaria, Rheumatism, Piles, Blood Poisoning, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Ulcers, Tumours, Humours, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bad Blood, Bad Breath, Bad Complexion, Bad Health, Bad Temper, Bad Habits, Bad Luck, Bad Everything. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World. Price 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, 11/-, 22/-, 33/-. Full directions in every box. Sole Proprietors, THOMAS HOLLOWAY & SONS, 533, Oxford Street, London, W.C. Sold at Factory Prices by the

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE C. P. & BERAR EXHIBITION GUIDE.

A CIRCULATION of 5,000 copies only is guaranteed and not 10,000 as orginally advertised. "No reduction will be made in the price of advertisements."

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of SEPTEMBER, until further notice, the EXTRA HIGH PRESSURE SUPPLY to Fort, Colaba and Esplanade, will be from 2-30 A.M. to 5-30 A.M., instead of from 9 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1908.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ESTATE BEER SEETAL, INSOLVENTS.

THE GINNING FACTORY and PRESS at Cawnpore, containing 68 Double Roller Gins, together with spare parts and Stores.

The property which is well situated and has much available ground, is open to inspection and further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned, with whom offers must be lodged by noon of FRIDAY 4th September. Immediate possession will be given.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

T. SMITH,
RECEIVER,
Beer Seetal's Estate, Cawnpore.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF Mrs. JANE POLSON OR McGLASHAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Mrs. JANE POLSON or McGLASHAN, deceased, who died at No. 1, Albert Street, Aberdeen, Scotland, on or about the 1st day of February, 1907, and the Letters of Administration (with Exemplification of the Testamentary Settlement annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 21st day of August, 1908, to Robert William Layard Dunlop of Bombay, Solicitor, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date, hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. —Dated this 22nd day of August, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Attorneys,
24, Esplande Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice that our client Mr. W. J. Howard, Acting First Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Bombay, has been appointed Guardian of the property of JOSEPH WALTER ANNUNCIATION, HENRY LESTER ANNUNCIATION, and NORMAN ALEXANDER ANNUNCIATION, all minors under the age of 21 years in place and stead of Mr. WILLIAM LANE, former Guardian of their property. All persons having anything to do with the estate of the said minors and the business of EDWARD JONES & Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, carried on at Clare Road, Byculla, or having any claims against the said estate or business or having orbeing liable to pay any moneys or deliver any property to the said estate or business must apply to our client or to the Undersigned and pay the moneys or deliver the property they may have to pay or deliver as aforesaid to our client. Any payment of moneys or delivery of property made in respect or on account of the said estate or business to any person other than our client will not be recognised. The public are hereby further warned against dealing with any person other than our client in respect of the said estate or in respect of the said business.

RAGHAVAYYA, BHIMJI & NAGINDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. W. J. HOWARD,
Guardian of the property
of the minors abovenamed.

Melows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 24th August, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 75,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application. 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 93 per cent., on or before 31st January 1909. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1909.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 27th August 1908 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 29, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,

J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1908, for the works in the construction of TEMPORARY HUTS for Health Camps, at the Junction of Delisle and Arthur Roads.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 736 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.I. MECH.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

Positively ONE WEEK ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH.
THE STIRRING and AMUSING MUSICAL COMEDY.

"A GREEK SLAVE."

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.	The Great Prince of Wales' Theatre London Success. "MISS HOOK of HOLLAND." Which ran for over 350 nights.
THURSDAY, August 27th.	"AMASIS." From the New Theatre, London, by special request.
FRIDAY, August 28th.	The Rage of London. "THE MERRY WIDOW." (Die Sustige Witwe).
SATURDAY, August 29th.	"THE THREE KISSES." The Great Apollo Theatre London Success.

POPULAR PRICES.—Stalls and Dress Circles (Reserved) Rs. 5. Circle Back Rows (Unreserved) Rs. 3. Pit Stalls (Unreserved) Rs. 2.

Gallery, Re. 1.

Boxes, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30; Single Seats in Boxes, Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6.

Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

Box Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S

WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint. Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:

BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. G. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Please Read This.

UPWARDS OF
100,000 Cases
Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of
THE LIVER,
OR
Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts
IS
Dr E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
IN BOTTLES, RS. 1-8, 2-8 AND 4.

From Mr. W.—Dear Sir,—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes:—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order of this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN.—"Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount good. I had at an enlargement of the spleen and fever for a month which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the colour is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants,

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

AVAILABLE from 1st September—A COOL FLAT, Apollo Bunder, comprising Larg: Drawing and Dining Room, and 3 large Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached. Rent moderate. Apply early Box No 1512, care of the "Bombay Gazette"

BIKING MADE EASY.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 1. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate, Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office,

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransome Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 407. c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Re. 1, Moffussil Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, 24, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

KULU APPLES and PEARS of the GARH ESTATE. Proprietor Col. RENNICK. 6lbs. baskets of either at Rs. 2-8 per V.-P.P.; half maund lavds in cases delivered on rail, Simla, Rs. 14-8. APPLE TEA or EDEN CIDER at Re. 1-8 per lb., postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUNDET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

PAYING GUESTS.—To share a large BEDROOM with large Bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1513 care of The "Bombay Gazette,"

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared, Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris, Re. 2 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co, Ltd.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Either Male or Female. Must be competent. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required, to Box No. 1539, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Paying Guests—two large BEDROOMS with large Bathroom attached—Cool Flat Apollo Bunder, Terms moderate, Apply early to Box No. 1514, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 161, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

MULLINS

Pressed Steel
ROWING BOATS
11 to 16 ft. long.
Complete with Oars, Rudders, &c.

PRICES FROM
Rs. 200 TO Rs. 250.

Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF RS. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF RS. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SUCCESS IN HOME-BAKING
is the sure reward of those who use
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
The Sure Raising Powder.

¶ Try it to-morrow, and you will not only bake better in less time, but have all cakes and pastry light, digestible and tempting.

¶ Many interesting Recipes in each tin.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chowki No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W — Thomas Wilkinson — are upon every GENUINE bottle.
WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.
MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A., Cantab, Barat-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab: Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.
1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—
FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Bu-	Foochow
Bombay.	siness).	Saigon.
Kaosoli.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kwala Lumper	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya,	Kobe,
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own sense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the Writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE,
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

ENGINEER WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED AN EXPERT ENGLISH ENGINEER, for a term of five years' service for the Government Condensers at Aden, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 320 p. m., rising by annual increment of Rs. 25 upto maximum of Rs. 420, including overtime, with free Quarters and usual Water allowance. He must be—

(a) a pure ENGLISHMAN or SCOTCHMAN, brought up in GREAT BRITAIN. A SCOTCH ENGINEER preferable;
(b) between the age of 30 or 40 years;
(c) in possession of a BOARD of TRADE 1st class ENGINEER'S Certificate and be thoroughly conversant with the working of condensing machinery;
(d) be of irreproachable character and thoroughly sober and steady.

For further particulars apply to the Station Supply Officer, Bombay Brigade, Town Barracks, Fort, Bombay, with copies of testimonials.

J. H. DICKSON, MAJOR,
STATION SUPPLY OFFICER,
BOMBAY BRIGADE.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-trade, Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, moveable and immoveable properties, etc.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Urlana 3,384 tons Captain J. W. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon and coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola 510 tons Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo, 18 cases opium and 6 cabin and 108 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Marmora 5,239 tons Captain G. H. C. Weston, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai &c. via Colombo brought China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. J. McDougall, Captain J. Kelson, Mr. G. P. Solomon, Mr. E. E. White, Mr. P. J. and Mrs. Firch, Mrs. C. Hoyt and the Bandmann Opera Company.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 22nd August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .. ..R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 24.

Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brund.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Burn Ardeesaun..2274 .....T Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
Caledonia.....5329 Tocque.....P & O Co
Firozo.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Heathdene.....2277 Tippett N F...G Mackintosh & Co
Hibi.....1145.....Salvesen...F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2062 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....469 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kola.....510 Moxen.....M M & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....1041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nurani.....2870 Clingaw.....T M & Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Siree.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathblane...2829 Smith .....R A Willes
Sutherland.....2277.. Parlett.....W & A Graham & Co
Wearbeck.....2446 Thompson ...W & A Graham & Co
Warora .....2665 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacIver	2418	Redford	N F	...	F Muir & co
B Urlana	3384	Robertson	N F	...	M M & Co
C & R Yetorofu Maru	4165	Sato	Kobe	29-8	N Y Kaisha
D & E Colaba	3892	Robertson	..M'borough	5-9	M M & Co
F Wigtow Hall	2193	Meria	...L'pool	...7-9	K Nixon & Co
G Naseri	911	DeMiere	...Busreh	30-8	B & P S N Co
K Gouverneur	...2129	Burmistor	...Z'bar	31-8	AStrandes
L Conrland	...760	Ebrahim	.. Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Alavi	...2324	Hill	.....Jeddah	...14-9	B & P S N Co
N Merton Hall	2727	Prowse	...Newport	5-9	K N & Co
O Monsoon	1735	Hauna	...R S Ports	29-8	B & P S N Co

Offside.

Africa	1301	.....Morrison	...Busreh	31 8	...M M & Co
N Ahmadi	...1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports	...4-9	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Haidari	...1563	DeLorine	...Mauritius.	29-8	B I S N Co

H W V D

Linga	953	Rothwell	...K'chi	28 8	...M M & Co

H W P D

Saifunji	547	Hoosein	...K'chi	25-8	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahadari	829	Fakeera	...M'Gon	26-8	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Manchester	3562	Findlay	A'wp	25-8 K N & Co
2	Olympi	...3269	Osborne	L'pool	5-9 W & A G & Co
3	Oriental	...3085	Snow	.....Shanghai	1-9 P & O Co
7	Persia	...3779	.....	Bartol	...Triest 1-9	...A L S N Co
10&11	Marmora	5239	Weston	London	29-8	P & O S N CO Ld
12	Oceana	3507	Hayword	Shanghai	27-10	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Urlana s	Robertson ...	Rangoon, July 30
24	Kola s	Moxon	Busreh, Aug. 15

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Waroonga s.....	Bamber	Persian, Gulf &c.
	Austria s.....	Raicick	Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Africa, for Persian Gulf.
„ Gouverneur, for Zanzibar &c.
„ Kola, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. Steamer Nera from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 22nd instant at 6 p.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer R. Rubattino from Bombay left Aden for Genoa on the 22nd instant.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kanzler arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 24 the instant.

The P. and O. Co's. Steamer Delta left Hongkong, on the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, AUG. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1,622 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 7 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 4260 cwt myrabollams, Wagji Becher; 11,000 cwt mowrasseed, Volkart Bros; 80 cwt old rubber, C Macdonald and Co; 11,261 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji; 8,500 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

Wistow Hall s—953 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—84 cwt chutney, F Nowroji; 10,920 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 52 cwt condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 1,500 cwt wheat flour, W and A Graham and Co; 60 cwt condiments Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 56¼ cwt condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 11 bales hides, and skins, P H Boyce and Sons; 100 cwt horns, E Mahomed; 2,048 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 10 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 5 bales hides S Ismail, 20 bales hides, H A Oomar; 37½ cwt wax, E Seoltanally, 2 pots grass oil, M Jafferbhoy; 1,040 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—22 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, S Smidt and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed. Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwt linseed, and 500 cwt gingellyseed L Dreyfus and Co.

Wistow Hall s—15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—2,000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwt linseed C Boggiano and Co; 500 cwt castorseed C Boggiano and Co; and 31 bales hemp C Boggiano and Co; 500 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 3,000 cwt linseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 1050 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 2002 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed and 2640 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 998 cwt linseed and 1,000 cwt castorseed J Fachiri 50 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 2,500 cwt myrabollams, J. Madhowji and Co; 1,500 cwt castorseed C Boggiano and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Colaba s—2,000 tons Manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—55 bales cotton-fly and 20 bales sawri cotton N Peerbhoy, 52 cwt gum, P. Jethabhoy; 5 bales cotton waste R H Umrigur; 100 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 275 bales cotton-fly and waste, C Heerji and Co; 56 bales cotton and 560 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—2,000 cwt linseed and 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—824 bales cotton and 1000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton Bany and Co; 62 bales twist Kahn and Kahn 220 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—63 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Persia s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PIREAUS.

Persia s—3 bales twist, The Bombay General Trading Co.

FOR CAVALLA.

Persia s—3 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—50 bales twist, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 1,600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 300 bales twist, The Mitsui B Kaisha: 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Oriental s—340 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. WH. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th August.

342.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant :—

Tuesday 25th Inst.—"P" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 p.m.

Wednesday 26th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 27th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.

"P" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 28th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 29th Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

343.—Reserviste.—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company at an early date. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

344.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 17th August to 16th February 1910 to No. 5855 Vol. J. Keess, "A" Coy.

345. Extract from Govt. Resolution No. 5135 dated General Department Bombay Castle 13th August is published for information.

Second Lieut. Percy Barnes Haigh to be Lieut. to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 3rd Aug.

Second Lieut. Alister Forbes to be Lieut. to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 3rd August.

Second Lieut. Charles Macnamara Ward to be Lieut. to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 3rd Aug.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th August.

There will be sword and carbine drill for all new Members in the Town Hall this evening at 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigerated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRY.—August 20, at Eastbourne, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Warlow Harry, a daughter.

TYRRELL.—August 12, at Aruvankadu, Nilgiris, the wife of Capt. J. F. Tyrrell, R. A., of son.

DEATHS.

DUNNE.—August 18, at Gurga Punjab, of enteric fever, Laurence Dunne, of the Indian Civil Service, aged 26.

SMITH—August 17, at Bank of Bengal, Dacca, the dearly beloved wife of W. Bruce Smith.

STONE.—August 18, at Tullahmore, Mus oorie, Samuel James Steve, retired Deputy Inspector-General, Punjab Police, in his 70th year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 0m.; High water, 11-11m., 10-51s; Low water, 4-18m.; 5-4s.

Oriental Mining Company, 14 Bank Street, 4-30 p m.

Rugby Football Tournament.

Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 27th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, August 26.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 59m.; High water, 11-39m., 11-24s.; Low water, 4-42m., 5-31s.

Thursday, August 27.—Opening of tenders for Bombay Port Trust new Loan of 75 lakhs. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p. m. Bombay Millowners' Association, special general meeting, 3-30 p.m. Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p. m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 0-4m., 11-56s; Low water, 5-15m.; 5-57s.

Friday, August 28.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 57m.; High water, 0-28s.; Low water, 5-47m., 6-23s.

Saturday, August 29.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Khandesh Press Company, 31 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A." Team vs. Baronet, home. "B." team vs. G. I. P. R., "B." Team, away. Sun rises, 6h. 23m; Sun sets, 6h. 57m; High water, 0-27m., 0-51a; Low water, 6h. 18m., 6-50s.

Sunday, August 30.—11th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 0 58m., 1-15s.; Low water, 6-48m., 7-18s.

Monday, August 31.—Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindu holiday. Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club. "B" Team vs. R. A. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water, 1-31m., 1-40s; Low water, 7-17m., 7-47s.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses.....Chapi
Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad.Boildieu
Selection from Op...	A Waltz-Dream.....Strauss
Valse	La Barcorolle.....Woldtenfel
Selection from	Iolanthe .....Sullivan
Song	Still as the Night.....Bohm

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umkloti" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. on Monday the 31st instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 P. M. on 1st proximo.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening Mr. N. B. Saklatwala was being driven in his victoria along Queen's Road, when the umbrella of a passer-by struck the head of his animal. It took fright and bolted; it ran into a landau belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan, which was coming from the opposite direction. Both the carriages were broken. The driver, syce and occupants of the landau were thrown o ff, but noone was injured.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	3	6	81
Total plague deaths to date	143,823		
This date last year	4	4	115

THE RAT COMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

August 14th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	61	33	9
B	192	114	5
C	61	115	1
D	41	9	1
E	227	36	1
F & G	66	1	0
Total to date	648	308	8
Total rats killed			956

CHINA AND THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

Although Hongkong is far from the direct range of the disturbances which have broken out in the important manufaturing centre of Bombay, the effects of the riots and the closing of the mills are certain to be reflected on the yarn market of this Colony says the "Honkong Telegraph." For nearly two years the yarn importers in Hongkong have been at their wits' end to steer a clear course through the troubles which have beset the yarn trade, following a period of rash speculation on the part of Chinese buyers who were caught in the toils by a succession of droughts and floods in the neighbouring provinces, which reduced to a minimum the purchasing capacity of the peasantry. Many prominent firms went to the wall as the result of their inability to take up the orders they had placed in advance, and if it had not been for the complaisance of the importers in agreeing to allow settlements to stand over until more prosperous times and to permit stocks to remain uncleared pending the resuscitation of trade, the courts would have been flooded with petitions in bankruptcy which would have involved importers as well as speculators in financial ruin. By the scheme of mutual assistance which was adopted, the period of distress was tided over, even although prospects continued to be gloomy. Representations were made to the mill owners of Bombay that it would be advisable to work the factories on short time, and at first that proposition received the assent of the principal manufacturers in the great yarn emporium of India, but later advices showed that the workers, who entirely failed to recognise the seriousness of the situation, refused to submit to this proposal. Both Hongkong and Shanghai were glutted with unsold stocks of yarn for which there was no demand. Buyers held back in the expectancy of

LOWER PRICES

and trade was at a standstill. Such a condition of things, combined with a determined effort on the part of the Japanese to grab the Chinese trade for themselves, had a boomerang result on the workers who had rejected the perfectly reasonable proposals of the mill-owners to restrict the output of yarn until the Far Eastern demands had again reached their normal state. Other causes have in all probability been in operation to estrange still further the relations between masters and men in Bombay. At all events the mills have been closed and from all appearances are likely to remain closed for some considerable time, judging from the temper of the spinners, who are resorting to force in order to get their grievances redressed. However regrettable this may be, the influence of the strike among the mill-workers should have a favourable effect on the yarn market in Hongkong. The fact that the mills have been closed down means a complete cessation in the supply and a consequent rise in the price of the commodity commensurate with the steady demand which has recently been noted by importers in Hongkong. As the result of the Levantine demand which unaccountably sprang up at a time when the Bombay yarn market seemed at the point of disaster owing to the entire absence of enquiries from dealers in the Far East, and the consequent rapid clearance of stocks which it was at one time thought would have to await the revival of trade in China, it is improbable in the extreme that the Bombay have surplus stocks of any quantity in hand, so that when local stocks are depleted the date when further orders can be satisfied is wholly problematical. Another feature of the situation is that the stocks held by local importers in the godowns of Hongkong are so abnormally low that for a parallel we have to go back nearly three years before we find a similar state of things. Last year, for example, the stocks held from day to day in Hongkong varied between 70,000 and 80,000 bales, whereas at the present time the

UNSOLD STOCK

is down to 20,000 bales. The same story is reported from Shanghai, so that when these unsold stocks are exhausted—and sales at the rate of between 3,000 and 4,000 bales a week are being effected—there is bound to be a decided advance in prices. No doubt the disastrous floods which have swept over the valley of the West River and its tributaries will seriously restrict the buying possibilities of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, but traders from the interior seem to be hopeful of the future, if we are to judge from the character of the market as set forth in the bi-monthly report of Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Company, issued last week. They stated that the market was firm, that the demand was steady and that clearances were satisfactory, and that in spite of the fact that the dollar quotations had risen in order to equalise the rupee rates. "The downard tendency of rupee exchange makes importers rather less inclined to sell at ruling rates; this, coupled with the bonafide inquiries from dealers, leads to an anticipation of further enhancement in prices." Nothing is said in that report as to the probable consequences of the friction which has now come to a head between the employers and the spinners in Bombay, but it is obvious that if an enhancement of prices was anticipated under the existing conditions, the prospect of an increase is infinitely more promising when the source of supply is absolutely dried up. That the Japanese will renew their efforts to capture the Chinese trade there cannot be the slightest doubt, and nobody can blame them if they take advantage of the opportunity afforded them, so long as they follow the legitimate methods of commerce and abandon the principles of the cheap-jack and the quack. It may have been observed that the Japanese Spinners' Association, even in face of Government opposition, still cling to their reprehensible and utterly indefensible system of lottery tickets, and that the first drawing is to take place this month, while the third issue of lottery tickets will begin on the 1st of August. So far as Hongkong is concerned,

THE LOTTERY SYSTEM

originated by the Japanese has been pronounced illegal so that competition on that score is not to be feared. Shanghai, however, appears to be a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground in the matter of lotteries and it is on the Shanghai consignments that the lottery drawings, commenced some three or four months ago, are to be drawn. Whether the Municipal authorities of the Northern Settlement will turn a blind eye on the manifestly unfair and we should have thought illegitimate system of lotteries inaugurated by the Japanese yarn exporters remains to be seen, but from our point of view it seems unfortunate that the Japanese dealers should be so lost to commercial rectitude that they are prepared to adopt the most questionable methods in order to gain what can only prove to be a temporary advantage. If they were desirous of entering into fair and honest competition with the Indian product, their opportunity has arrived, and they will be foolish indeed if they neglect the chance offered, but if they pin their faith to a system which involves the characteristics of gambling and corruption, their success will be short-lived.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st August shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 93,564 maunds with an increase of Rs. 12,152 in the earnings.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

The trough of low pressure has moved northward and its axis now extends North-westward, from Cuttack, through Lucknow and Bareily.

The principal part of the Arabian Sea Monsoon rainfall occurred to the south-west of this axis.

The area of low pressure appeared over the North-West Frontier Provinces, and, in conjunction with this position the trough caused rain in the East Punjab and an extension of heavy cloud over the East and North Punjab. The Arabian Sea current also has given nearly general rain in Gujarat and local rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

The rainfall due to the Bay current has been general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and local rain in Upper Burma, Orissa and Bengal.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Bassein, two inches; Silchar, Dhubri and Cuttack, one and a half inches; Sambalpur, two inches; Saugor Island one inch; Cawnpore and Nowgong, two inches; Delhi, one inch; Sirsa, three-quarters of an inch; Madura, two inches; Cocanada, one inch.

Clouds have increased and are moderate to heavy, except in the Indus Valley; humidity is normal or in excess; temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla. Byculla nade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts	Madras. In Cts
Previously registered	62·82	59·37	58·70	45 05
Monday, 24th August	0·06	0·11	0·06	0·03
Total	62·88	59·48	58·76	45·08
Up to same date last year	88·90	92·75	93·54	96·46

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·15	55·92	34·92	87·80

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 14th August 1908 :—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.	
Jubbulpore	32	20	Khervadi	5	73
Raver	18	0	Nasik	9	29
Nimbhora	16	36	Devlali	9	63
Bodwad	18	40	Ghoti	72	5
Varangaon	16	30	Hotgi	8	53
Bhadli	21	75	Mohol	5	26
Jalgaon	25	90	Madha	5	21
Shirsoli	23	10	Parsi Junction	6	70
Bhusawad	21	57	Kem	3	19
Makeji	14	49	Jeur	3	1
Pachora	20	2	Pomalvadi	5	10
Kajgaon	15	48	Diksal	3	92
Rajmane	12	28	Dhond	4	48
Chalisgaon	9	67	Talegaon	23	41
Naydongri	4	71	Lonavla	157	16
Nandgaon	10	45	Neral	109	67
Manmad	7	65	Kasara	80	60
Lasalgaon	6	2			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday the 24th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been confined to the south-east where it has been general; Delhi has received 1·20 inches, Sirsa 0·74 inch and Ambala 0·62 inch. Skies continue clear at Multan, but are lightly clouded at Sirsa and heavily overcast at the other stations. Humidity has increased and is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is higher than usual at Multan and normal elsewhere; the minimum is equal to the average except in the extreme North and the South-West Punjab where an excess is shown. Winds are northerly at Sirsa, easterly at Lahore and south-easterly at Multan; but calms prevail over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore registers 2·07 inches of rain, Jhansi 0·56 inch. Skies are only lightly clouded at Cawnpore and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is neither equal to or above the average. Temperature is during the day low at Jhansi and normal or in excess at the other stations while at night it is normal everywhere. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0·20 inch of rain. Skies are only lightly clouded in Sind and moderately to heavily so in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been widespread but the only falls of importance are 0·40" at Ahmedabad and 0·20 inch at Dwarka. Heavy cloud persists. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Day temperature continues normal in West Central India and in defect elsewhere; night temperature is normal over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen, the largest amounts being 0·59 inch at Jubbulpore, 0·55 inch at Raipur and 0·27 inch at Chanda. Skies remain heavily overcast. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the maximum at Saugor and Nagpur. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Ratnagiri has had 0·17 inch, Mormugao 0·77 inch and Karwar 1·26 inches. Skies are moderately clouded at Karwar and heavily overcast elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temporature is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly or westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·17 inch of rain and Nizamabad 0·10 inch. Cloud has generally increased and is now moderate or heavy. Humidity is in defect in the North Bombay Deccan and normal elsewhere. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly to westerly,

General Remarks.—The chief features in the weather of to-day is the increase in the rainfall in the United Provinces and the South-East Punjab and the decrease elsewhere.

Pressure has fallen rapidly in Upper Sind and the western districts of the Punjab and gradients are now steeper than usual between the Kathiawar Coast and Rawalpindi.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Gujarat and Kathiawar, local rain in Malabar, West Central India and Rajputana. A few falls are likely in the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH AUGUST 1908.

Amritsar.—Weather rainy. Cotton damage estimated two annas.

Hansi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Break needed generally. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Cawnpore.—All crops doing well.

Bewar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from too much rain. [illegible]

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants wait fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton sowing in low lying fields retarded owing to too much rain. Cotton crop making slow progress.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains prospects improving. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Showery Continues cloudy. Cotton plants looks well but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Viramgam.—Showery. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress and is excellent.

Dholera.—Showery. Break needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Hubli.—Showery. More rain wanted generally. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains sowing backward.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (23rd)	97·6	85·1	...	0·00
Jask (23rd)	91·3	82·3	...	0·00
Muskat (23rd)	90·3	84·6	...	0·00
Multan	104·8	87·0	...	5·05
Rawalpindi	94·9	80·1	...	34·42
Lahore	97·4	80·2	...	22·42
Sirsa	95·3	79·6	0·74	20·34
Ambala	94·0	76·5	0·62	13·97
Delhi	89·7	78·2	1·20	29·58
Agra	90·5	79·6	0·14	27·94
Mainpuri	91·3	81·0	...	18·19
Jhansi	85·0	77·0	0·46	24·28
Cawnpore	94·9	77·5	2·07	21·82
Allahabad	93·1	80·5	0·03	23·13
Jacobabad	102·6	84·3	...	2·80
Karachi	84·0	75·0	...	5·59
Ajmer	86·9	77·7	...	25·06
Jaipur	92·7

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

KARACHI'S RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

"THE PIONEER."—The very serious breaches in the North-Western Railway between Karachi and Hyderabad, caused by the recent heavy rains in Sind, have served to bring into prominence a question of considerable importance from a political as well as a commercial point of view. A glance at the map shows that not only does the port of Karachi depend for its prosperity—indeed for its very existence as a port of any importance, upon its railway connections with North-Western India, but it is no exaggeration to assert that the success of the vast irrigation projects upon which Government have embarked in Sind and the Punjab, similarly depends upon the facility with which the surplus crops raised on the newly irrigated lands can be transported to the sea-board at Karachi for shipment to Europe and elsewhere. The period of the year at which the great bulk of these crops is usually being handled in Karachi extends from, say, the last weeks of May to the middle of September. Normally the monsoon rains may be expected in Sind in June and July. This year the rainfall has been exceptionally heavy, with the result that the key to the whole situation—the small section of about a hundred miles of double-tracked broad-guage railway between Kotri and Karachi—has been entirely swept away in three different places, and Karachi has been completely cut off from its hinterland for a period of four weeks. For some days even telegraphic communication with the rest of India was wholly interrupted, to the very great inconvenience of the people of Karachi, whilst the mails also ceased to be despatched and delivered for a slightly longer period. The entire closing of railway communication with Karachi for nearly a month in the height of the wheat export season would,in ordinary years, have been little less than a catastrophe, spelling ruin to small traders and inflicting very serious damage on the richest and most powerful. The fact that we have heard no violent outburst of declamations from Karachi against the officials of the North-Western Railway and the Government of India in consequence of the isolation of Sind's capital for four weeks, is eloquent testimony to the condition of trade at the present time. Shipowners have suffered slightly, so also have the exporting and importing interests, mainly the last, because of falling of prices and excessive stocks. A stoppage of the means of transport to consuming markets at the present moment means to piece-goods and other import merchants delay in distributing stocks, loss in prices, and serious financial embarrassment. Fortunately, by means of temporary diversions and other make-shifts, the North-Western Railway between Karachi and Hyderabad has at length been rendered serviceable to a certain extent, and, although subsequent heavy falls of rain in the Punjab have very seriously breached the main line of the North-Western Railway between Multan and Lahore and the subsidiary lines (including the Southern Punjab Railway) in more than one place, still it is possible by diverting traffic via Lala Musa, Kundian and Shershah, and other routes, to keep goods moving to and from Karachi.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have taken this opportunity of once more pressing upon the attention of Government the desirability of extending the metre-gauge systems (which at present come to an end within a hundred and ten miles of the sea-board) from Hyderabad to Karachi. It has been urged that had Karachi been served by two independent lines of railway and telegraphs, instead of only one as at present, the chances of a complete and prolonged breakdown such as was recently experienced would have been much diminished. In any case it is argued that were the metre-gauge now extended to the port which is its natural terminus, by a route selected with the experience of the recent floods in mind, there ought not to be the slightest difficulty in insuring Karachi against railway and telegraphic isolation in the future. The plea is certainly not an unreasonable one. As the crow flies, Delhi is considerably nearer to Karachi than to Bombay. To expect a tract of country bounded on the east by a line drawn from, say, Ahmedabad to Delhi, lying so far as mere geographical distance is concerned, well within the sphere of Karachi influence, and at present served in the main by a metre-gauge system of railways, to have no independent railway access to Karachi—its nearest sea port—this is the unreasonable position. As a matter of fact the hinterland, if we include Baluchistan, Afganistan, Chitral and Kashmir, exceeds in area that of the whole of France, and two or even three independent railway systems with their termini at Karachi, could hardly be considered an out-of-the-way demand to serve an area of these vast dimensions. There are reasons, therefore, apart from the questions connected with the recent floods in Sind, why Karachi's Railway service should be augmented by the extension to Karachi of the metre-gauge terminus, now temporarily located at Hyderabad. The idea that the metre-gauge must not reach the sea, which for some reason or other seems to have been elevated into a principle of Indian Railway policy, cannot go for ever blocking the way without reason shown.

There is yet another reason for action in the matter, and that is the political one. When in the early nineties the frequent breaches by flood of the North-Western Railway between Kotri, Larkhana and Rnk Junction rendered the North-Western a very unreliable line of communication in case of war, the military consideration, added to the frequent demands of Karachi for a second line of railway, resulted in the Indus being bridged at Kotri and the Kotri-Rohri Chord (now the main line of the North-Western Railway) being constructed. Although the completion of the Bombay-Sind Connection Railway may in some degree satisfy military requirements, the fact remains that an important Government line, like the North-Western Railway, should not be liable to be cut off from its base on the sea-board. The construction of a second line of railway from Hyderabad to Karachi by a route altogether independent of the main line of the North-Western Railway seems desirable, therefore, for reasons other than commercial. Such a railway, too, could carry a second line of telegraphs, and so prevent the telegraphic isolation of a port, whose position in time of war might conceivably be of supreme importance.

STATE PAPERS ON THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

"THE SIND GAZETTE."—The Publication in the 'Gazette of India' of the rewards and promotions for the recent frontier expeditions invest the State papers dealing with the operations against the Zakka Khel,Afridis and the Mohmands with a special interest. The papers deal minutely with the offences of the Zakka Khel—their raids on the Peshawar District, the burning of villages and the murder of headmen, the seizure and detention of men belonging to the Border Military Police, cattle lifting and and other outrages too numerous to mention. The immunity of the Zakka Khel from punishment for those offences was having a bad effect on the border tribes, and it was fully expected that, unless the Government speedly adopted severe measures, they would be called upon, sooner or later, to undertake punitive operations on an extensive scale. In these circumstances, involving a considerable risk of the complicity of other frontier tribes, it was decided to wait until the Zakka Khel had by their misconduct rendered military operations indispensable. Things continued to go from bad to worse, and the late Sir Harold Deane suggested that he should be permitted to summon the Afridi Jirga, and point out to the clans that unless they put an end to the state of affairs created by the Zakka Khel, Government had decided to punish that section at once. He contended that, if the Afridis expressed inability or unwillingness to coerce the Zakka Khel, it would be tantamount to a public expression of the Government's right to adopt coercive measures, and would at the same time deprive them of any excuse for joining the hostile tribesmen. It was thought that action in this direction might obviate the necessity for military operations, and though the Government hardly anticipated this result with confidence, they entirely agreed that every possible alternative should be exhausted before having recourse to armed intervention.

On February 1st, the Secretary of State received a telegram from Lord Minto declaring his opinion that a punitive expedition could no longer be delayed, as the situation on the frontier was so acute as to necessitate immediate action. From this point Lord Morley and the Viceroy were in daily communication. The former was determined to know every important detail of what it was intended should be done, and that no step of any kind should be taken without reference to himself. At the outset he imposed a strict time limitation on the military operations in the Bazar Valley, and prohibited occupation or annexation. He was firm on the point that the Amir should be informed that we had no intention of changing the present system of administering tribal territory owing to the behaviour of the Zakka Khel. He insisted on having full details of the force to be employed and the estimated cost, and further requested that the substance of the military intructions issued to General Wilcocks should be fully telegraphed to him. He also wished to be informed, without delay, whether the troops had been supplied with expanding bullets. The rest of the papers are given up to an account of the expedition itself and call for no comment.

The correspondence in connection with the Mohmand expedition was not nearly so extensive. Details of the outrages committed by the Mohmands were communicated to the Secretary of State, who asked the Viceroy to take such military action as he might consider necessary, bearing in mind the policy of the Governmeat on the frontiers. Later, Lord Morley again telegraphed to the Viceroy, presuming that he had carefully considered how far it was advisable to order what was practically a new expedition. In that telegram he suggested that the case might possibly be met by blockade and, if necessary, by stopping allowances. Lord Minto was equally anxious to avoid a punitive expedition, but he considered that it was necessary to enforce some punishment. He deprecated Lord Morley's idea of a blockade as impracticable owing to the interposition of other friendly tribes between our border and the implicated tribes-men. At the same time he issued instructions to General Wilcocks to do everything in his power to arrive at reasonable terms when the Jirga assembled, undertaking that if we were obliged to advance, in consequence of a failure of the negotiations, it would only be with intention of returning at once after inflicting punishment. It is now a matter of history that the negotiations failed, and that the Viceroy, pending Lord Morley's approval, authorised the sending of troops into the Mohmand limits. The papers prove conclusively that both expeditions were undertaken with the greatest reluctance, and only after every possible effort had been made to avoid resorting to punitive measures.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

"THE MADRAS MAIL":—It will be seen from a telegram published to-day that the Government of Bombay have decided to take measures to promote higher Commercial Education in that Presidency by inviting a highly qualified English Professor to deliver a course of lectnres during the coming winter, with a view to the eventual establishment of a Chair of Commerce in the Bombay University, if there is sufficient public response to justify that step. This appears to be a sound and cautious measure. For the proposal made in some quarters that Indian students should be awardedScholarships, tenable at Universities in the United Kingdom or in America, in order to study subjects with a bearing on commerce, there seems to us to be nothing to be said. It may be doubted whether, in the English Universities at any rate, there are especial facilities for the study of such subjects; but there would be serious objections to the proposal even if facilities existed. As the Bombay Government point out, students might learn something in the University of the United Kingdom or America of the principles of commerce in the West; but they would certainly learn little of commerce in the East, while their instructors could teach them nothing of the control of labour in India, or of the science of market exploitation in this country. It is therfore wise to reject the proposal to send students to British and American Universities. At the same time, it would be premature to introduce a Faculty of Commerce into the Bombay University, for it remains to be seen whether there will be any general response to the scheme. The products of the Indian Universities do not seem generally to have any craving for instruction in the principles of commerce. On the other hand, young men of the classes in which commerce is a tradition, if they desire to enter mercantile employment, usually dislike the application of Western principles to their hereditary calling, while if they have been swept into the new movement, they often prefer the glorification of Indian commerce in the abstract to the undertaking of practical commercial enterprises.

These remarks probably apply less to Bombay than to other parts of the country, mainly because of the presence there of a strong Parsee element. But we suppose that the tendencies we have noticed must be taken into account even in Bombay. The course of lectures Professor Lees Smith will be invited to deliver this winter are likely to attract considerable audiences, and the Bombay Government intend to ensure that those audiences shall be composed of the class for which they are specially designed. There will doubtless be a demand for their repetition, and the Bombay Government are of opinion that instruction in commercial geography, banking, control of labour, commercial usages and cognate subjects should eventually be given in the University. But it is doubtful whether the introduction of commerce into a University can serve any good purpose. Either the commercial department of the University would remain entirely separate from the other departments, in which case there would be nothing gained by the introduction of a commercial course into the University, or an institution which is supposed to exist for human learning, would be brought into line with a branch of study lying outside the proper sphere of a University. We can see no objection to, and many advantages in, a Commercial Institute independent of the University.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DISASTROUS TYPHOON IN HONGKONG.

Foundering of the "Ying King" with 300 Passengers.

H. M. S. "WHITING" ASHORE.

Hongkong, July 28.

Following a deluge which prevailed practically without cessation for a period extending over ten days, Hongkong was visited last night by a typhoon whose terrific violence vividly recalled the disastrous and appalling upheaval of nature in September, 1906, says a local contemporary. On this occasion, happily, there was none of those harrowing scenes which were witnessed two years ago when the mosquito fleet of Hongkong was doomed to destruction from the moment the gale arose, and the loss of life is but trifling in comparison with the only parallel which is possible in referring to wind-storms which have passed over this Colony. Nevertheless, although the vast majority of the floating population managed to gain shelter before the typhoon burst, there were several casualties among the larger craft which entered the harbour after the warning had been hoisted and nearly a dozen vessels of large tonnage stranded on the rocks at each of the entrances to the harbour. In the city itself it is extremely improbable that there is a singlo house or building which does not show evidences of having suffered from the shock of the hurricane, and when day dawned this morning there was not a thoroughfare which was not blocked with uprooted trees and the "debris" of dismantled buildings. That the loss of life is as small as it is—although it is only small by comparison—is due to the timely notice given by Mr. F. G. Figg, the Director of the Observatory, that a typhoon was fast approaching from the East.

Shortly afternoon yesterday the red signals were hoisted on Signal Hill and H. M. S. "Tamar," indicating that a typhoon was raging over 300 miles from the Colony. Prior to that warning, a message had been received from the United States Consul-General stating that the Manila meteorologists had located a typhoon travelling westwards. There was little else to suggest that a furious whirlwind was crossing the Balintang Channel on the direct route to Hongkong. The afternoon was dull and cool, the sky giving promise of rain which began to fall as daylight faded, but still there was none of that breath of expectancy which usually heralds the coming of a storm in the Orient. Meanwhile the red signals had been exchanged for the ominous black cone and drum, and the smaller vessels were scurrying under all sail for Causeway Bay, while many of the more unweildy craft were being towed in clusters to the refuge.

It was not until 11-15 p.m. that the final warning was sounded. The wind had been gradually rising in strength since 9 o'clock, when a heavy shower drove most pedestrians off the streets. Bright flashes of lightning, which was so continuous for a time that the harbour was illuminated and every boat could be plainly discerned, spread over the sky, but there was no thunder. Within ten minutes after the bomb had announced the presence of the typhoon, or cyclone, as it was alternatively termed by the Jesuit observers in Manila, the wind was whistling shrilly through the deserted streets, and all moveable objects were jangling and clashing in a deafening chorus. As yet, the storm was but in its infancy, coming in whirling gust sand snatches and as rapidly dying away.

When midnight rang out, the streets were still ablaze with the electric lights, while nature's current played over the sky. All the steamships had a full head of steam ready against emergencies. The vessels of small tonnage had withdrawn from their wharf anchorages and repaired to the shelter of Stonecutters' Island, which in the past has proved a shelter in similar times of stress. The gale was driving with rapidly gathering force from the North-east, and each blast was more prolonged and violent than its predecessor. Long before this time, timid citizens had done their utmost to secure their doors and windows against the clamouring gale, but there must have been few houses in which faulty bolts had not to be strengthened by means of impromptu contrivances. As the typhoon swelled to its height, the shuttered windows were torn apart and the howling of the gale was accompanied by the crashing of innumerable jalousies and window frames which were hurled into the streets.

AT ITS HEIGHT.

The effects of a typhoon as seen by daylight afford a spectacle which is awe-inspiring, but a typhoon heard in the blackness of night, when it is impossible to do ought but wait for the worst, is horrible. The frenzied wind had twined and twisted the electric cables so that the city was under a pall of thick velvet, and the lightning had passed away leaving a shroud over the harbour. All this time there was not a drop of rain to drown the tumult of the aerial forces and the reverberating crashes of falling masonry and timber. It was not until three hours after the beginning of the storm that the rain began to compete with the wind for the mastery and with the rain came first a lull and then a sudden and complete surrender by the storm. The typhoon was at the height of its ferocity at 1-45 a.m. It beat and battered against the walls, dragging huge trees from their roots and flinging them at random into the streets. The clatter of tiles and slates and broken glass resembled the noise of thick hail falling on a sounding board. The air was alive with all manner of weird sounds. Towards the praya, the waves could be heard dashing high against the granite defences. Now and then a long drawn out and melancholy wail came from some steamer which was invisible. The whole world was enveloped in an ocean of jet, and many people must be wondering to-day how they managed to pass the night. Certainly there could have been few who had a wink of sleep and fewer still who were free from anxiety regarding the outcome of the storm.

When the rain came at 2-30 in the morning, the typhoon was over, only a few wayward gusts at long intervals reminding watchers of the violence of the gale. Daylight was long delayed, but when it arrived some idea of the damage done during the night was gained.

ASHORE AT STONECUTTERS.

Away in the direction of Stonecutters Island half a dozen steamers and the masts of a sailing vessel could be seen, and from their position it was clear that they had been driven ashore during the early hours of the morning. The steamships "Pocahontas, Schulykill and Laisang" were bunched together as if they had gone ashore at the same time. The sailing ship "Juteopolis" had two of her masts carried off; the others had been stepped when the gale commenced. During the day the "Laisang" was towed off undamaged, and a successful attempt was made to re-float the "Schulykill." The Pacific mail steamboat "Persia" was ashore in Kowloon Bay and the "Charles Hardouin" of the Messageries Cantonaise line was high and dry on Kowloon Point near the residence of the Dock Co's manager. Two launches belonging to the Dock Company had sunk off the No. 3 dock. It is satisfactory to record that not a single life was lost in spite of all these casualties. It was learned later on that H. M. S. "Whiting" had been swept ashore at Lyeemun, and a tug was sent to her assistance. In her case, also, the crew was safe, which is a matter of gratification to all.

BULL-DOG COURAGE.

Before giving a brief synopsis of the chief results of the typhoon, we must make mention of the gallantry and bull-dog courage of the men of H.M.S. "Astraea." Every Britisher expects the British Jack Tar to show the spirit of heroism and, indeed, it is taken so much as a matter of course that what would mean undying fame for a civilian is simply regarded as part of the sailor's day's work. The "Astraea" was prepared for the "blow" when it came and had everything snug for the night. The Commander, Captain Ryan, suspecting that the services of his men might be requisitioned during the thick of the storm, called for volunteers for the cutter. One can guess what the response was like. Twelve men were selected, and at that psychological moment a junk with six—some say a dozen—of a crew on board was seen to be in difficulties. In a boiling, tempestuous sea the cutter was lowered and the crew took their places like the component parts of a machine. By some manner of means, mainly by sheer doggedness and stern perseverance the "Astraea" men brought their cockleshell alongside the junk and Jack the Handyman had the Chinese on board in two shakes. The junk was allowed to run to perdition if it liked. The "Astraea's" boat was in some plight but by dint of hard pulling and the acme of fine judgment Douglas Pier was reached and the shipwrecked crew and their rescuers were landed. The boat was practically smashed to smithereens.

WRECKED JUNKS.

In attempting to give a general view of the wrecks and damage caused by the typhoon the main difficulty is to know where to begin. Junks were wrecked all over the harbour and yet there was hardly a life lost.

LOSS OF THE "YING KING."

Almost at the last moment word has reached Hongkong of the wreck of the well-known and popular river steamer "Ying King." Particulars of the tragedy which is the most serious reported as having occurred as the result of the typhoon are as yet of the most scrappy and fragmentary character, but it is believed that out of some 300 passengers only 12 have been saved. There is no news of Captain Page who was in command of the vessel, nor is it certain that any of the European officers of the "Ying King" have been saved. It is stated that the "Ying King foundered near Pillar Point when the typhoon was as its height. The vessel was on her regular trip to Canton and being held in high esteem by all classes of the Chinese population both because of her sailing powers and her reputation of being probably the luckiest ship on the run was sure to have had a large passenger list notwithstanding the weather signs. Following as it does, within the space of a few weeks, the disaster which befell the "Pow-an" the loss of the "Ying King" will come as a shock to the vast number of people who travel backwards and forwards between Canton and Hongkong.

THE SHIPPING.

Long before the severe blow began shipping in the harbour was making ready to encounter the storm. When the afternoon bathing parties sallied forth from Blake Pier there was an ominous calm which preceded the storm. At an early hour of the evening the fleet of sampans, junks, lighters and launches began to make for shelter and when light fell, the refuge at Causeway Bay was full of the lighter craft, while at Yaumati Bay and behind Stonecutters' Island the vessels that had sought shelter there were getting everything in preparation to face the impending storm. The privately-owned steel lighters and the deep-sea junks sought the safety of Yaumati Bay. In the bay to the north-east of Stonecutters' Mr. Moxon's fine motor-launch, which was doomed to destruction later, was safely at anchor from an early hour of the afternoon. Not a hundred yards eastward of her three steam barges with the red ensign flying lay at anchor. The only sailing vessel in port was the British ship "Juteopolis," consigned to the Standard Oil Co., of New York, and she, as soon as the black signals were hoisted up on the yard-arm of the "Tamar" lowered all her four masts in anticipation of the typhoon. The smaller coasting steamers made for Hunghom and Kowloon Bays; others chose to ride the storm at their moorings. All, however, had steam up, and not one failed to pay out extra lengths of cable when the wind began to blow with the greatest fury so as to reduce the strain on the chains. These precautions were rendered possible by the timely warning issued by the Director of the Observatory. Shortly afternoon yesterday the Red South Cone and Drum were hoisted indicating a typhoon to the S. E. of the Colony beyond three hundred miles, the Manila report announcing a typhoon or cyclone west of Balingtang Channel, moving West. Later in the afternoon the black signals were substituted for the red the typhoon was within 300 miles of the island.

During the early part of the night the wind began to freshen. One steamer, lying off Pottinger Pier, had a couple of lighters and a few boats alongside working cargo up to about ten o'clock. The work had to be abandoned soon after as unmistakable indications of the approach of the storm were apparent. The wind grew in force rapidly. At 11-15 p.m. three rockets were fired at ten-minute intervals at the Tsim-sha-tsui Police Station. That was the signal to indicate that the wind might be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment. This urgent signal was repeated on this side of the harbour, the rockets in quick succession being fired from the Harbour Office. From this time onward the wind began to blow with great fury and the sea was lashed to huge waves. Realising the imminent danger in which a couple or two of the cargo junks which had stood by the unloading steamers stood H. M. S. "Astraea" played her searchlight now here, now there, across the harbour. The kindly ray assisted several of the large steamers in picking their way across the harbour for a safe shelter. No sooner was a junk in a perilous situation described by those on board the "Astraea than a gallant crew of the handymen who had stood the Colony in many an hour of stress promptly volunteered to man a cutter which was at once launched from the cruiser, Battling with the mountainous sea the cutter pulled hard for Blake Pier near where the junk was in distress. At considerable danger the British sailors rescued six members of the crew of the foundering junk and happily succeeded in placing them ashore, not before, however, the cutter herself came to grief by being violently dashed against the stone praya wall and became reduced to splinters. The wreckage could be seen along Blake Pier to-day. This rescue work was a gallant humanitarian act which deserves special commendation to the Admiralty at home. None of the crew of the "Astraea's cutter was lost. It is curious to relate that this is the second occasion this same cruiser has rendered invaluable assistance to the Colony. The first was on the occasion of the burning of the Canton river steamer "Hankow" in October, 1906.

For two hours and over the wind blew with unabating force. The storm was at its height between 1-30 and 2 o'clock this morning. The lowest barometer reading recorded was 28.87 about half-past one this morning. After that it steadied, but rose again as rapidly. With the heavy down-pour of rain about 2-30 a.m. the violence of the wind subsided, and it became apparent that the worst of the storm had passed.

Those two hours of incessant blowing were sufficient to inflict serious damage to shipping, which however, escaped comparatively easy when the estimate of material loss comes to be computed. Leaving for the moment the consideration of the smaller craft, the casualties among which are noted in a later section of this report, several of the larger vessels experienced a very anxious time.

VESSELS ASHORE.

When morning dawned the vessels ashore could be discerned by means of powerful glasses through the haze of a drizzling rain. The most conspicuous steamer to attract attention was the "Schuylkill" (Capt. R. Anderson) of the Standard Oil. This vessel dragged her moorings during the violence of the typhoon and,becoming unmanageable, was driven ashore on Stonecutters' Island. Fortunately, she took the beach with a clear, sandy bottom, and there the great, big oil carrier remained hard and fast until this morning. The Hongkong Dock Co. having been applied to for assistance, the powerful tug "David Gillies," assisted by the "Edith," were engaged in an attempt to get the "Schuylkill" off the shore. There was apparently no difficulty in the task, for by noon the steamer had again regained her element, slightly the worse for her over night's experience. She is making a little water which is capable of being kept under. She will be docked for examination. The "Schuylkill" was cleared at the Harbour Office yesterday afternoon with a cargo of petrolium for Manila.

DESTROYER "WHITING" ASHORE.

Information reached Rear-Admiral Stoke early this morning that the torpedo boat destroyer "Whiting" had gone ashore near the Lyeemun Pass. Beyond the fact that the officer in command and all the crew are safe no further particulars could be gleaned. Early in the forenoon a tug and divers with salving gear were despatched to the scene of the accident. It is to be hoped that the destroyer is in no position of danger.

IS THE EARTH DRYING UP?

That the annual rainfall has been lessening ever since the glacial period, and that the end will be a dry and parched earth, unable to sustain life is asserted by G. Guilbert a French meteorologist. He makes this statement in an article in the "Bulletin" of the Calvados Meteorological Commission, an abstract of which is published in "Cosmos" (Paris, May 30th). He writes:

"The progressive diminution of rainfall is a fact that is becoming better and better established, and even universally known. As meteorological observations are perfected and prolonged, the phemonenon is more and more certain and forces itself upon our notice.

"Besides the Calvados Commission, which noted it in 1894, and many others since, the meteorological commission of Meurthe-et-Moselle has just made an important contribution to the study of this question which is so important for the future of the whole globe.

"The learned secretary of this commission, Mr. Millot, professor of meteorology in the Faculty of Sciences at Nancy, has analyzed the results of thirty years of observation and gives the following as the average rainfalls for five-year periods at Nancy:

Years.	Millimeters.
1878-1882	896·1
1883-1887	794·0
1888-1892	760·4
1893-1897	680·5
1898 1902	688·9
1903 1907	628·1

"This diminution of rain at Nancy is truly impressive; it is even more rapid than that at Calvados. While the rainfall passes here from an average of 896·1 to 628·1, or a diminution of 268 millimeters, the corresponding years at St. Honorine-du-Fay show only a decrease of 157·3. The extraordinary importance of the figures noted at Nancy causes Mr. Millot to say that 'if the rainfall should continue to decrease in the same proportion, before the end of a century France would become another Sahara, without its heat.' But he adds: 'Is the dryness going to increase indefinitely? We may reassure ourselves on this point. We have to do here only with oscillations of somewhat long periods, which appear in all natural phenomena. In nature everything vibrates, everything oscillates, the molecule as well as the ocean, and the more the rainfall decreases, the near will come the time when it will begin to increase. Perhaps this is not far distant.'

"Nothing could be truer. The rainfall cannot go on decreasing constantly at this speed. It is certain that a natural law should bring about a rainy period after a dry period. Without this oscillatory phenomenon, as Professor Millot well says, France would be a Sahara before another century. But even admitting this periodic oscillation, we may nevertheless affirm, basing our statement on both the universality and continuity of the observations, that the diminution of rainfall is a persistent and progressive phenomenon, which nothing has checked since the origin of rain on the globe, at least since the glacial period, and which nothing will modify in the future.

"More rain certainly may fall in the next thirty years than is falling during the present period, but the following period will be drier yet. Thus, even with oscillations, be they of thirty-year or of hundred-year periods, the rain will continue to diminish century by century as it has always done over the whole globe since pre-historic times.

"Perhaps the development of civilization has contributed to this diminution of rain but only in very slight degree. In an equally small degree is it within the power of man to delay the progressive drying-up of our planet. Reforestation, especially on hills, is always a palliativd whose efficiency admits of no doubt and which should not be neglected. The urgency of this proceeding is shown by the rapidity of the decrease of rainfall. Trees, as every one knows, do not grow in a day. A half-century is necessary to grow a forest, and if we do not wish to grow rapidly drier and drier, quick reforestation is necessary. This is the practical conclusion from climatological investigations, under the auspices of various meteorgical commissions, and such a resuolohows well, whatever we may say, it sir utility from an agriculturao tdscientific value."

The first commemorative tablet to be set up in the main hall of the Central Criminal Court has the followiug inscription:—"Near this site William Penn and William Mead were tried in 1670 for preaching to an unlawful assembly in Grace-church-street. This tablet commemorates the courage and endurance of the jury, Thomas Vere and Edward Bushell and ten others, who refused to give a verdict against them, although locked up without food for two nights, and were fined for final verdict of Not Guilty. The case of these jurymen was revived on writ of habeas corpus, and Chief Justice Vaughan delivered the opinion of the Court, which established the rights of juries to give their "verdict according to their convictions."

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS

send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from

PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,

Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,

No. 8, Napier Road,

Camp POONA.

REDUCE YOUR TROUBLES!

INCREASE YOUR PLEASURE !!

BY CARRYING

THE "STEPNEY" SPARE WHEEL.

FITS ANY WHEEL,

EASILY CARRIED.

INSTANTANEOUSLY FIXED.

NO MORE DELAYS

BY THE ROADSIDE

—FOR PUNCTURES—

HALF A MINUTE

And a further Journey of

1,000 MILES assured.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA,

35-37 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

THE
WASHINGTON LIGHT

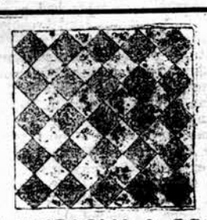
is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.
A. MAHLER.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
MELLIN'S FOOD, BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.
INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.
J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

"APENTA" B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.



F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

REVENGE AND MURDER.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar have disposed of an appeal preferred by Gann Pirajee Bhoite, who was convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, of murder and was sentenced to death. Mr D. R. Patvardhan appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case against the accused was that he had a quarrel with a woman named Sai on the morning of the 19th May last, and as a consequence threatened to do her some injury. Shortly after that, Sai's son, Kashaba aged 8, was playing outside her house with his cousin, a boy about the same age. A third boy somewhat older, named Sitaram, came to them and invited them to play with him under a mango tree a short distance away. They all went and found the accused sitting under the tree. He called the boys to him and offered them some comestible, which had the appearance of sugar. He then gave some to Sitaram from a piece of paper. but he poured out Kashaba's portion from a small tin box. The other boy declined to take anything. After eating, Kashaba began to purge and vomit, whereupon the other boy went to Sai and told her what had happened. She went to the tree and brought Kashaba home, but he succumbed in a few hours. He attributed his illness to what accused had given him, and a complaint was lodged immediately against the accused. The corpse was despatched next morning to the Pusesavli dispensary, where the Hospital Assistant found death to be due to irritant poisoning. The Chemical Analyser had also found arsenic; and arsenic and strychnine were discovered in certain substances attached from the accused's possession. The case against the accused was, in the Sessions Judge's opinion, clear and absolutely convincing, there being a complete chain of reliable evidence, which stood altogether unrebutted. The evidence of motive was also clear. Sai and another witness deposed that, on that very morning, the former had high words with the accused, who left her house threatening to do her some injury. There was evidence that he had a difference for some time with Kashaba's mother in reference to a piece of ground of hers, upon which accused had insisted on trespassing. She then erected a thorn hedge, which accused pulled down, and hence the ultimate quarrel. There was evidence that he had a most revengeful disposition. He produced from a place of concealment a jar containing various substances, in which the Chemical Analyser had reported that both arsenic and nux vomica were detected, the former in large quantity. The Sessions Judge had no hesitations in concluding that poison was given by the accused with murderous intent. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

The Chief Justice said their Lordships were satisfied that arsenic was administered by the accused to the deceased with the intention of killing him, and that the accused had been rightly found guilty of murder. The conviction was confirmed. With regard to sentence, the Court was not agreed as to the propriety of the death sentence; and therefore that sentence was set aside. Their Lordships sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW.

In the High Court Appellate Side yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an application for a review of a judgment of the High Court, in connection with certain property belonging to the Hanuman and Mahadev temples at Ahmedabad. The applicants were Bapalal Behechar and three others, the original defendants and respondents, and the opponents were Baldevpuri Kailaspuri, and another, the original plaintiffs and appellants. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the applicants, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh represented the opponents. Plaintiffs submitted that hey were owners of the temple properties and that defendants who have assumed the position of trustees of those properties should be removed from the trust and that an account should be taken from the defendants of the rents collected by them and a proper order should be passed for recovery and disposal of the amount so found due. The original suit was decided by the District Judge of Ahmedabad who prescribed a scheme for the management of the properties. In appeal, their Lordships, the then Chief Justice the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, reversed the decree of the first appellate Court and sent back the case in order that a scheme may be drawn up after giving due consideration to the established practice of the institution and to the position of the plaintiffs and all other persons connected with it, and after determining whether a "padali" (tempie property) is part of the endowment, and if so, how it should be dealt with.

In the review petition, the applicants stated that when the case was sent back about two years ago, a question in respect of certain property named Dehela and forming a part of the endowment was raised in the District Court, which raised a preliminary issue as to whether it was incumbent on that Court to go into the question of Dehela. It then held that it could not go into that question and that the High Court should be asked to make the necessary correction. The applicants have now applied for the necessary corrections being carried out in the High Court Judgment, on the ground that the opponents had already admitted that the Dehela property in question belonged to the charity.

Their Lordships after hearing the applicants' pleader held that at this distance of time the matter was one which cannot be reopened under the circumstances of the case.

THE BOMBAY ABKARI ACT.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a report of proceedings from Mr. G. Carmichael, District Magistrate of Poona, in a case against Parshram Raoji Gaikwad. The accused was the licensee of the Paud Country liquor shop for the year 1907-08. He sublet the shop to one Hari Balwant Palande, and thereby committed a breach of condition 20 of his license. Mr. S. R. Medadkar, Special Magistrate, first class, Taluka Haveli, convicted accused under section 45 (c) of the Bombay Act 5 of 1878, and sentenced him to pay a fine of five rupees, or in default to suffer five days' simple imprisonment.

The sentence was quite inadequate in the opinion of the District Magistrate. The offence was a very serious one as it was very important in the interest of the excise administration that the revenue officers should know what persons have the control and management of the liquor shops. The offence was also one that was very difficult to detect, and it was therefore necessary, Mr. Carmichael said, that offenders should be punished with a deterrent punishment; and he recommended that the sentence be enhanced.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the report, said there was nothing to show that the accused's conduct was so gross as to call for any enhancement of the sentence. The record and proceedings were ordered to be returned.

POLICE COURT.

THE PANDHARPUR DISTURBANCE.

Accused Arrested in Bombay.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Smith charged one Abdul Razaak Pirsha, a resident of Pandharpur, under Sections 452, 325, 148 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, with rioting at Pandharpur, when two missionary ladies were assaulted by a crowd. The accused was also charged with assault. The police sepoy, from Sholapur who had arrested the accused on the 23rd instant at Bhuleshwar, said he was specially deputed to arrest the accused, whom he identified as one of the men concerned in the rioting. The Magistrate transferred the case to the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Sholapur.

A GAOL-BIRD.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector O'Brien charged one Sanker Nana with having in his possession three gold studs and chain valued at Rs. 47, for which he could not satisfactorily account. Dharma Magan, on whose information the accused was arrested, said, the accused brought him the property, but he refused to receive it, as once before when he had received some property from a man whom the accused had brought to him, he was fined Rs. 200 on a charge of receiving stolen property. This time, therefore, he refused to receive the things which the accused wanted to pawn. The accused, who had eight previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ASSAULT.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stevenson charged Peera Ajenshah and two other Pathans with causing hurt to another Pathan named Samandar Nadarali on the 9th instant. Mr. Crage, pleader, defended the accused.

From the evidence it appeared that when the parties were in a tea shop in Teli Gulley, a dispute arose and the accused assaulted the complainant with sticks. The complainant was so much hurt that he was removed to the hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries. The Magistsate convicted the first accused of causing hurt and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment; the second accused of causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment; while the third accused was convicted of abetment and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Gafoor Habib, a Mahomedan lad, was charged with robbing his master, Bahman Khudamurad Irani, a tea shop-keeper, on Hornby Road, of Rs. 85. It appeared from evidence that the accused broke open the lock of a cupboard, and extracted the money. With the intention of going to Delhi, he bought a ticket at the Churnee Road station, but on the train reaching Grant Road, he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. He was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	24	1	20 p. m.	1	15
Suez	24	2	20 p. m.	0	36

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish Route Right (24-8-08).

During his motor-car tour General Booth visited Maidstone Gaol. Two hundred and fifty men and thirty women prisoners were present, screened from sight of each other by a 5ft. wooden partition. The General spoke to them from the elevated pulpit, and he won their sympathy with his first word—"Friends". General Booth said he could not fail to notice the very striking painting in oils of Christ nailed to the Cross which, in a handsome frame, hangs just over the Communion table. This was the work of a gifted artist prisoner, who, it is stated, might have achieved considerable fame as a portrait painter.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT).

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 16.

Early last Wednesday morning spread the painful news of the death, after a short illness, of Father Louis Malberti, the veteran Parish Priest of Chudderghaut. On the Friday previous the deceased was taken ill with a severe attack of asthma, from which he was an old sufferer, and on the Sunday following he showed symptoms of heart complication, his condition becoming precarious. The same evening he received the last rites of the Church. On Monday evening a special Benediction was given, whereafter the Blessed Sacrament was taken from the tabernacle in St. Joseph's Cathedral in solemn procession to the apartment of the patient, and the rites of the Church were administered to him. On Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock the Bishop, his Lordship Dr. P. Vigano, was hurriedly called to the bed-side of the dying priest, and was just able to pronounce the Absolution before life was extinct. Father Malberti retained consciousness almost to the last moment.

After the usual collegiate course of education, Louis Malberti entered the Seminary, and his ordination to the priesthood took place in 1859. He came to Southern India in 1865—a year after the disastrous cyclone, which nearly swept away Masulipatam. He joined the Hyderabad Mission in 1868, to which he was attached for forty years without ever going home to visit his native country Italy. He was born at Desio in 1835, in the Province of Milan (Lombardy), two years before the late Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England, and at the time of his death Father Malberti had completed his seventy-third year. In the deceased was combined, the man, the father, and the priest. What money he possessed, what money he collected—all this and it was not a little—he devoted to the Church and almsgiving. Never did the widow and the orphan or those in distress in vain go to his door. For there was ever ready the hand of the father, the benefactor, the humane protector to help them. Toiling in the sun in the cause of Christianity, of charity, and of humanity, without murmur, without complaint, reclaiming sinners, giving comfort to the afflicted and hope to the despondent, in these indeed were the life-work of the good priest. The life of this saintly man was one of continual self-sacrifice and of unselfish devotion to that Faith which dictated the doctrine, "Love thy neighbour as thyself."

During the whole of Wednesday forenoon and afternoon, the body of the late Father Malberti was laid in state before the Altar in the left wing of St. Joseph's Cathedral. Not a single minute of that sorrowful day passed without crowds coming to see and pray for the departed soul. At 10 p.m. the corpse was placed in the coffin made of strong oak, and removed to the Parish Hall adjacent to the Cathedral, where it lay till the following morning. The deceased, being the Military Chaplain, was given a military funeral. Four Companies from the four Infantry Regiments of the Regular Troops with four bands, including the Garrison and Cavalry Bands, attended. The procession covered a length of over half a mile. The gun-carriage supplied by the Artillery on which the coffin rested, was preceded by the Bishop and assistants in Requiem vestments, before whom marched the Infantry. The scene was pathetic, even heartrending to the casual passer-by. The procession started from the Parish Hall, went past Dr. Chamrette's, the north side of the late Cosmopolitan Hotel, and, while passing the front of St. George's Church, was saluted by the tolling of the bell, ordered beforehand by the Reverend S. H. Johnston, thus evincing that even Protestants joined mourning his loss. Ultimately the procession marched to St. Joseph's Cathedral by College Road; and the coffin was removed from the limber and located before the central Altar, near the Communion Table. The Bishop and the priests then chanted the office for the Dead, whereafter His Lordship sang a solemn Requiem High Mass, at the conclusion of which the Very Reverend Vicar-General of Secunderabad, Father Civati, ascended the Pulpit and preached a funeral oration, describing in fond and affectionate terms the great doings of the departed in the way of Charity, and the various noble acts of Christianity. After the oration, the coffin was lowered into the vault in the right aisle of the Cathedral, beside the remains of our deceased Prelate, Dr. Peter Caprotti, where his Lordship Dr. Vigano finished the funeral service, which and was immediately followed by three volleys being fired in the air by soldiers stationed near the Cathedral.

SOME DANGERS OF NON-POISONOUS GERMS.

The words "microbe," "germ," "micro-organism," "bacterium," and "bacillus" are invariably associated in the public mind with disease, and on this account some authorities on the subject have taken the trouble to differentiate carefully between those micro-organisms which are foes and those which are friends. After all, as the "Lancet" has pointed out, and so far as the sum of knowledge goes, the bacteriological world contains an infinitely greater number of organisms which are congenial to man's existence than of those which conspire to break down his machinery.

Yet if recent researches prove to be correct in their interpretation there are organisms which although entirely dissociated from any function which proliferates (actively produces) disease in man act together with such vigour as possibly to release great potentialities, with the result that the field of their labours may become sooner or later a danger zone. Spontaneous combustion, for example is well known to be the act of micro-organisms. The firing of a haystack is nearly always the work of a bacterial incendiary. Barns, granaries, and spinning works have thus been destroyed by fire owing to the active oxidising powers of micro-organisms. The carefully gathered crop of cotton or hops may fall to the same destructive agencies.

The category may be extended according to recent work on the subject. Even lampblack, charcoal, coal, and peat are found to be readily oxidised by a common organism of the soil, a fact which may ultimately establish that after all the micro-organism may account for the spontaneous heating of coal, for the awful disaster of the coal mine. In human history there have been several appalling disasters arising out of great conflagrations, the origin of which has remained undiscovered.

It is thus possible, concludes the "Lancet," that the tiny, minute organism has been guilty of unlocking vast pent up forces. The key of the micro-organism is its power to pair affinities. A heap of gunpowder looks harmless enough until the spark reaches it, but that spark may be supplied by the unceasing toil of a microbe patiently but surely oxidising the oxidisable material present, until at last heat being sufficiently developed and concentrated chemistry completes in a startling way the work begun by the bio-catity.

The Railway Board has asked all the Railway Companies to grant the concessions usually allowed on such occasions to exhibitors and to articles intended for the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of 1908. Printed labels to be attached to packets of exhibits may be obtained from the Secretary to the Exhibition Committee.

REVIEWS.

"Lady Mary of the Dark House," by Mrs. C. N. Williamson (Fisher Unwin) is quite an unusual story for the present day—nothing more or less than genuine melodrama. A wicked villain tries to run away with an heiress who is rescued at the most critical moment from the villain's brutality—by the hero, to be again lost and after terrible sufferings and miraculous escapes, is once more rescued by the hero, who succeeds in keeping and marrying her this time. Readers who enjoy this style of book will find it most exciting, and Lady Mary, the stepmother, who is discribed as surpassingly beautiful is too fiendishly wicked to be human.

The care of infants in India.—A book that is in such great demand that the publishers, George Gill and Sons, London, have just issued a new and enlarged edition (being the seventh), of this valuable work and we strongly recommend it to all who have charge of children.

Jack Spurlock Probigal, by George Horace Lorimer—(John Murray)—is a very American book written in a slangy style which serious-minded people might find tedious, but on the other hand, people who like breezy, slangy stories, will find much to enjoy. There are several very amusing situations well discribed, one just at the commencement of the book, where the hero, Jack, becomes the possessor of a bear wearing boxing gloves, which is the cause of his expulsion from Harvard. Having carefully left the animal eating chocolate, he goes to attend a lecture. The Professor is standing at the black board with his back to the class and continues so for some little time, when suddenly a shuffling is heard and the bear proceeds up the aisle, everyone being spell-bound. "Step by step the bear progressed. Step by step the Professor demonstrated." Until he turns round suddenly and an exciting boxing match commences. After this his rich father tries our hero in many posts in his business, but nothing quite suits him. He certainly is not a success, but those who follow his career through the book, will be rewarded with wedding bells, after which so many men are supposed to turn over a new leaf.

Paulins, by W. E. Morris (London Constable and Co.).—The hero in this book, Nevile Arnott, is a self-willed, obstinate young man, who, when staying abroad, one Summer fell in love with Madame Daguerre (Pauline), whom he imagined was a widow. "That he had fallen or was falling a little in love with her, was only what might have been anticipated, quite incidental. Experience had taught her that they all did that, and it did not, as a rule, seem to hurt them much." Nevile Arnott's parents and friends, however, had other views on the matter. He returns home and after a time becomes engaged to Evangeline Drake, remarking to his friend at the time, "I don't mind telling you that I should have proposed to her before now, only her people and mine made up their minds that we were to marry, and I suppose that put us both off a little. As it is, I don't know that we are romantically in love; but we understand one another, and I hope I shall be able to make her happy"—alas for the well-laid schemes etc.—after many vicissitudes Pauline once more crosses our hero's path, when to quote the book once more, "Happy they were both of them and no doubt she was right in refusing to mar their happiness by any allusions to what was distressing or disagreeable in the past." A very readable book.

Servitude, by Irene Osgood (Sisley's).—Servitude as its name implies is a very realistic story of Algiers under its pirate rule at the beginning of this century. That human fiends do exist, one is constantly reminded by cases in the police courts and elsewhere, but to sit down and deliberately read a book of small print and 390 pages describing tortures and heart-rending miseries endured by White slaves, does not appeal to every one. But books must be written to suit all tastes and some people no doubt will enjoy Servitude. One of the characters is the wife of a Barbary pirate, who is always urging her husband to do cruel things to any English who fall into his power. "Moll of Newgate" as this English wife is called "had her nerves" and the only thing that could cure her was the sight of other people suffering. Of course a pretty love story is introduced. Betty the heroine being a young American girl is staying in the house of the English Consul, but whilst trying to alleviate the sufferings of others, she also is taken prisoner and goes through terrible hardships and has many hair-breadth escapes, is rescued finally by the American fleet, but leaves her lover behind, a Mr. Brown, who endures to the end and is rescued by an English fleet when he turns out to be Viscount Tullamore, heir to the Earldom of Rathdowny. Then his mother Lady Rathdowny finishes the story for us. "From the first moment when Betty came into our house with her brother to tell me of your awful condition, and begged me to help them to get your liberty, I said to myself. 'That is the wife for my son.' And then Lord Eumouth, our old friend sailing for Algiers offered to take us with him and said he, you shall have the pleasure of seeing your son freed without paying one penny of ransom."

A NEW J. P.

An interesting gathering met on Sunday at Hirabag near Cowasji Patel Tank, to congratulate Mr. Hareshwar Mahadev Pandit, on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the city of Bombay. About two hundred persons were present, among whom were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. S. Narandas, Rao Bahadar N. T. Vadya, Mr. C. B. Sethna, Mr. B. F. Broacha, Mr. Gunpatrao Purshotam and others.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair and said that Mr. Pundit fully deserved the honour conferred upon him. He has been honoured by H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar and H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, for his sound knowledge of astrology.

Mr. Burjorji F. Broacha also said a few congratulatory words and was followed by several speakers, among whom were Mr. A. R. Sukkurwala, Mr. Ranjit and Mr. Soonderdas. The gathering dispersed after taking "pan, gulab and attar."

The quaint custom of "proclaiming the fair" at Honiton has just been observed. The town obtained the grant of a fair from the lord of the manor so long ago as 1257, and the the fair still retains some of the picturesque characteristics of bygone days. The town crier, dressed in picturesque uniform, and carrying a pole decorated with gay flowers, and surmounted by a large guilt model of a gloved hand, publicly announces the opening of the fair as follows: "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! The fair's begun, the glove is up. No man can be arrested till the glove is taken down." Hot coins are then thrown amongst the children.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

954-07 Matubhoy J and M Haji Cassum Jo suf and Co the firm vs The Akola and Mid India Spg Weav and Mfg Co Ld. Kanga and Co.

For Trial on Merit.

581-04 Madhevji K and C Valbai vs Cullianji Sangjibhai Bhaishanker K G.

Long Causes.

332-07 Mehta and S Isuffally Noorbhai vs Mahomedally Jiwaji Mandivala Jehangir and S.

816-05. Bhaishanker K and G, Cursondas Ladha vs Amichand Panalal Matubhai J and M.

966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.

10-08. Jehangir G and B. Purshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotari vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderao L and M

943-07. Grawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morean Kanga and P.

410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.

463-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Colonials Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.

627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randerian Bicknell M and R.

582-07. Bicknell M. and R. Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhucandas Ardeser H D and Co.

754-07 In person. Khunderao Morewar Vinayaka vs Adam Abba Patel Mulla and M.

879-07 Mehta and S Hassanbhai Alias Mahomed vs Joshi Purshotom Ramji.

683-06 Little and Co Pranjivandas Luckmidas vs Manecklal Nanabhai Payne and Co.

477-07. Jehangir and S Madhowji Gopalji vs Damodar Dwarkadas the firm Daphtary F and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For dismissal under Rule 109.

656-08 Payne and Co, Jijibhoy Ardeser Directa vs Pirosha Pestonji Bharucha.

657-08 In person. Janabai widow vs Dhondoobai widow.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

58-09 Raghavaya B and N, Narayen Vinayak Bhagwat vs Saraswatibai alias Tai Saheb widow, Malvi H M and R.

367-08 Little and Co, Bhagchand Valiram vs Tekchand Wadoomalani.

537-08 Payne and Co., R D Sethna vs. Hariram Shriram. Hiralal and Co.

569-08 Thakurdas and Co, Mahomed Haji Saboo vs Haji Esmail Haji Habib.

574-08 Bhaishunker K and G, Purbhoodas Gungadas vs Madhavji Dayal, Jehangir and S.

603-08 Thakurdas and Co. Khimji Pragji vs Sunderji Arjun and Co the firm Madavji K and C.

612-08 Malvi H M and R, Messrs Tarachand Ghamshiandas the firm vs Tyaballi Shaik Abdool Hoosein.

629-08 Payne and Co, Goolam Hoosein Essaji and others vs Adamji Valiji Jehangir and S.

647-08 Jamsetji K and D, Adamji Kaderbhoy vs Abdoolalli Esaji Thakurdas and Co.

664-08 Madhawji K and C Pragji Peraj Vullubhdas vs Valji Bhaishunker K and G

663-08 Bicknell M and R, Nuserwanji Jamsetji Rustomji Sethna vs Shaik Mahomed Shaik Oosman.

670-08 Crawford B and Co, Alcock Ashdown and Co Ld vs The Shah Steam Navigation Co of India, Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Khunderao L M. and C. M. and N. Part heard.

326-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shiaji Deshmook and another Smetham B and Co Khunderao L and M C M and N.

473-07 Thakurdas and Co Shapurji Burjorji Fraser vs Dayal Muliji Mulla and M.

520-07 Mulla and M Dayal Muljt vs The Fraser Ice Factory Ld and others Thakurdas and Co. For hearing Exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

588-06 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Azam Goolam Hoosein Bhaisunker K and G.

Long Causes.

230-07 Kanga and P Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

302-07 Shamrao M H Rustomji Jehangir vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

58-04 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram Matubhoy J and M.

183-07 S A Tyabji Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Acquatina De Quadros Daphtary F and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).

For Consent Decree.

622-07 Mirza M and M Haji Hassam Sultan vs Ali Husein Jariwalla Hiralal and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-07. Mulla and M. Manesseh Jacob Manesseh vs Shapurji Hormusji Harver Jehangir G and B

887-07. Bicknell M and R. Ramdas Damodar vs Motilal Keshavsha.

12-08. Tyabji D and Co. Laloobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jehangir and S.

474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.

762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.

678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Peerbai widow Daphtary F. and D.

182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chagbai widow and another Ardeser H. D. and Co.

421-15,171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.

599-07 Mehta D. S. Chimabai vs. Damaji Morobo Patel.

371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azizula Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.

542-06 Shamrao M and Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.

974-07—C P D'Cunha Thakorbai widow and another vs Tukaram Javji Patel Edgelow G W and Co.

493-01 Ardeser H B and Co. Hariram Mohanji vs Bai Lalbai widow Shamrao M and H.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

419-08 Mulla and M Ahmed Ebrahim bin Shaiku Muja Koor vs Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Koor Payne and Co.

42-08 Shamrao M and H Kursondas Purshotamdas vs Mohanlal Poonjabhai Edgelow G W and Co.

67-08 Captain and V Nawal Syed Sirdar Ali Khan vs C A Ellis Thakurdas and Co.

71-08 In person Jamnabai widow vs Hunsraj Damoder Jehangir B and B.

82-08 Captain and N Vithal Hari Mohabi and others vs Shaik Haji Husein Bababhiya Mehta and D.

88-08 M B Chothia Namdeo Kero Patel vs Bhaveo Mancek Thakore Oraigie L and O.

50-08 Payne and Co Valibai widow vs Hunsa Narranji a firm Tyabji D and Co.

757-07 Payne and Co Bhaichand Hurnath vs Ramrao Narayen Gorakshanker Little and Co.

239-06 Mansukhlal J and H Chaturbhoy Morarji vs Jivanbai widow M B Chothia.

799-06 Matubhoy J and M Haji Sultanally Shastri vs Raghavji Cullianji.

811-07. Mehta and B Yeshwant Pandurang Mhatre vs. Jugonath Pandurang Mhatre Dikshit and S.

367-07. N. B. Vakil Shaik Esufalli Sulemanji Molla vs. Bai Koolsambai widow Tyabji D and Co.

372-07. N. B. Vakil Hakimji Adamji Lakdavala vs. Koolsambai widow Syabji D. and Co.

329-07. Wadia G and Co. Monghibai vs. Hiravahoo widow Dikshit D and S.

675-07. Little and Co. Damodhar Bhaskerji vs. Maria Felicidade Antonea Madhavji K and C.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAOUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects contained in Two Vols. pp. 1200.

Each Vol, Re. 3-4, Complete Set of 2 Vols, Rs. 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,

THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR COACH BUILDERS.

FOR SALE :—Good-will of a going concern of a Coach Factory at Mazagon Road, known as the "ELEPHANT COACH FACTORY," with all necessary Tools, etc., etc.

For full particulars apply to :—

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,

6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY

15, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

CHEAPEST SHOP FOR ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.

FRESH STOCK! FRESH STOCK!!

OOSMAN JAMALL,

101, CHUCKLA STREET,

BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM.

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

Bombay Supplies:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.

Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.

Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

LARGE STOCK.

7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

BLUTHNER

PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS ARE

The Most Successful Pianos in the World.

Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—

"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1⅝in. to 20in. by 7½in.

3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.

KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRONWORKS,

BOMBAY.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mixture as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,

Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK of all kinds for MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,

Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

(A Selection of Leading Cases)

By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1908.

SOME INDIAN STATISTICS.

THE two bulky, but convenient, volumes of the Statistics of British India, issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department—Financial and Commercial Statistics and Administrative Statistics—"have been amalgamated," says the Director-General, "and split up, for greater convenience of handling and earlier issue into nine parts. This, to hand this week, is the first issue in this amalgamated form." What "amalgamation" means in connection with the issue is not clear, but that it is "split up" is beyond question. A compact volume has made way for a multiplicity of parts, which make for confusion and the overcrowding of the shelves of the reference library. However, the Director-General has made his mark on the Department, and the information the nine-volume report contains is as reliable as if the report were presented in one. The first volume is devoted to Industrial Statistics, relating to factories, mills and mines, and it is shown that in the year 1906-07, dealt with there were ninety-two factories within the scope of the Act, belonging to the State and local bodies, while among them were sixteen printing presses, fourteen railway workshops, ten canal and engineering works, and "a considerable number" of military arsenals and factories. Factories worked by steam and owned by companies or individuals numbered 1,687 concerns as against 1,442 in the previous year, showing how rapidly industrial ventures are forging ahead notwithstanding hard times and other discouraging conditions. Cotton presses, of which the bulk are in Bombay, numbered 859, cotton mills 192, rice mills 146, saw mills 86, jute presses 70, jute mills 47, iron and brass works and foundries 43, railway workshops 34, and flour mills 26. The daily average of persons employed in the factories was 690,712 as against 587,560 in 1904, and of these 546,693 were males and 102,796 females, adults, and 35,112 males and 6,111 females, children. During the year 28 mill managers were convicted of offences against the Factories Act, amongst those offences being neglect of ventilation and cleanliness and neglect to fence machinery.

As regards commercial information, which fills volume II, we are given a mass of tables, without the usual brief statement to elucidate them, but a summary table shows both exports and imports to have made steady advances, though under Freights we find one or two inaccuracies which discount its value. For example, freights from Calcutta in 1903-4 for rice are shown to have ruled at £17 6s. 0d., whilst for wheat in the same year the rate was only 17s. 6d.—obviously an error, but there ought to be no errors in the publications of the Intelligence Department. Under shipping we find that vessels of 6,919,983 tons entered and 6,855,453 cleared, figures well above those for the previous year, though not a record. Joint stock companies now number 1,922. As many as 4,883 have been registered since the Indian Companies' Act came into force, but most of these have been wound up or otherwise discontinued, some indeed never having commenced business—in all, about 61 per cent. of the companies registered were failures. The companies at work at the close of 1906-07 had a paid-up capital of over forty-four and a quarter crores of rupees, some two and a half crores in excess of the total of the previous year. Nearly half the total capital is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool and silk. This capital has increased by 33 per cent. in the last ten years, Bombay representing 53·3 per cent. of the sum. The statistics referring to civil and criminal justice show that the number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts has steadily increased the figure for 1906-07, being 1,880,206 as against 1,804,480. Relatively to the population the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam is the most litigious in India. The United Provinces are the least litigious of all, Bombay coming next lowest. The suits instituted in the year involved over twenty-two millions sterling. The result of appeals was to modify or reverse the decree in 27 per cent. of the total number of cases. One paragraph in the report will attract especial attention. It reads: "The average duration of cases varies from year to year and in each province. For example, the average in Bombay during 1906 for contested cases was 243 days, and for uncontested cases 92 days, whilst in the Punjab the figures were 34 and 31 respectively. The duration of regular appeals from decrees is much greater. The average number of days during which these appeals lasted in 1906 was 385 in Madras, 348 in Eastern Bengal and Assam and over 200 in Bengal and Bombay."

Under the Criminal returns we find 1,365,897 offences recorded, of which 82·3 per cent. were returned as true. The number of persons concerned averaged 1,713,454, of whom 851,808 were acquitted or discharged and 854,930 convicted. From the provincial distribution of these offences it appears that crimes of violence are more numerous in Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces than elsewhere, but in proportion to the population are most rife in the Punjab and Bombay. The volume relating to education shows that we have about five and a half millions of children in 162,690 schools. The total represents an increase of 1,115,247 in the last decade, being at the rate of 26 per cent. Male scholars number 4,777,366 as compared with 3,884,337 ten years ago, and females numbered 622,927 as compared with 400,709. Of the schools 581,173 are in villages. Each institution for males serves nearly four towns and villages, and each institution for females serves nearly 47 towns and villages. It is shown that in the English Arts colleges there are 18,329 and in Oriental 930. Among the students of professions we have 2,898 studying law, 1,542 medicine, 1,243 engineering, 362 tuition and 205 only agriculture. In schools for special instruction there are 68,116. Of public secondary schools, there are 298,276 in High Schools, 205,898 in Middle English schools and 211,576 in Middle Vernacular schools. Private advanced schools teach 61,483, public primary schools 3,940,706 and private elementary schools 541,812. Of the total number of male scholars nearly seventeen per cent. are undergoing higher education and over ten per cent. of female scholars. The percentage of students to the population of school-going age, which is taken as fifteen per cent. of the total population, was 26 per cent in the case of males and 3·5 in the case of females. In the past decade the increase in the number of students in public primary schools has been at the rate of 27 per cent. and in the case of private elementary schools at the rate of seven per cent. The attendance at secondary schools, including private advanced schools, has increased by twenty-five per cent. in the same period.

GAS ENGINES IN WARSHIPS.

SOME time ago a report was cabled to India that the Admiralty are preparing to construct a battleship to be propelled by gas engines, but up to now no confirmation of the report has been received and it is highly probable that the report was based on the paper read about a year ago by Mr. McKechnie, Chief Engineer of the Vickers Company, before the Institute of Naval Architects when he gave the general plan of a sixteen thousand ton gas-driven battleship. We have before dealt with the subject from the point of feasibility but may repeat that there is no difficulty about large gas storage tanks for the gas and would be producer gas or water gas. There seems reason to doubt that any experiment will be made yet on a really large scale for the Admiralty has under construction two small gas engine sets for testing purposes and no work will be undertaken until these have been thr onghly tested. The gas engine on a ship has some distinct advantages over the old boiler method. There is a saving of one third of the space occupied by steam machinery and a reduction of about one quarter in the total weights, and broadly speaking the gas engine plant has almost double the efficiency of a steam-engine plant of the same size; so that not only can a double horse-power be developed but it is possible to use a cheaper grade of coal in the producer than in the boiler, while, as the producers require much less attention than boilers, there is a saving in the stoke-hold hands. The producers when once charged will continue to make gas for hours and as there would be a set of producers they would be charged in succession, so that a further reduction in hands would be effected.

Another advantage is the abolition of the huge smoke stacks which not only give an enormous resistance to the wind but act as an excellent and dangerous target. Also the absence of smoke would allow of closer approach without being discovered. Against these must be reckoned the disadvantages which are by no means few. Chief amongst these is the very high temperature that cannot be avoided in very large cylinders, although there are methods of reducing it to workable limits. The difficulties in making a gas engine reversible have been due to the use of the usual revolving-cam gear; but on large engines oscillating cams, operated by the Stevenson link motion, or one of the Joy type can be used, and handled by compressed air, when the size of the engine renders this necessary. The disadvantage of the marine gas engine due to its want of flexibility in the rate of revolution can be met either by cutting off the gas supply to one or more cylinders, building the engine in two or more units capable of being quickly connected up or disconnected, or applying the power on three or more shafts. Another of the many remaining disadvantages is the danger to health always present in using producer gas, especially as would be the case in ships in a very confined area. We do not think there is any doubt that vast improvements on the present grade of gas plant would have to be made to secure no such ill effects in the engine room, but these are not impossible of attainment. If the present small sets of plant prove satisfactory it would certainly seem worth while using one of the ships cast out in the course of time for experiments on a large scale, comparing the results with gas with those obtained by given tests with the old machinery before dismantling.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

IT is announced that the military authorities, in this country, are considering the question "of using pointers for the purpose of indicating objects in the field." This, at first, may convey the impression that it is the intention of the authorities to combine the practice of the art of war with "le sport." They have not, even in the German army, progressed so far as this, although they have dogs trained for protective work in war. The pointers that it is proposed to use, do not, however, we have reason to believe, pertain to the field of sport, or things canine. But the announcement, as it stands, might give rise amongst our continental neighbours to some such rumour as was published by a Paris paper during the Egyptian War of 1882, when it informed its readers that the English were sending bloodhounds to Egypt, in order to hunt down "les pauvres" fellaheen soldiers. The publication of such a statement caused no little amusement, but at the same time much conjesture as to what could have given rise to it. It was at last remembered that amongst the many steamers passing down the Suez Canal to Ismalia, at that time, was one whose decks were crowded not with British soldiers but with British dogs. The inference must have been that only bloodhounds would accompany British soldiers on the war path. Why not bulldogs we are unable to say. They were, however, only a pack of foxhounds bound for Bombay.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 14th instant left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

The Seva Sadan, of which we published the initial report on Monday, has already been registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Act and thus become a "pucca" public institution in the land. Citizens of high position have been appointed Trustees, and along with this Funds, Committee we find a Work Committee, a Visiting Committee, and an Advisory Committee formed. All the internal work proper has been left to voluntary lady-workers under the guidance of gentlemen experts. The sinews of war may be taken as supplied in the case of any movemeut to which Mr. Malabari and his friends lend their names. As announced by us the other day, His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior has identified himself with the cause by making a most liberal grant; and the Maharajas of Mysore, Baroda, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jhind and many others have qualified themselves as patrons. The promoters have themselves undertaken to pay the current expenses for two years, and other friends, Indian and English, have come forward to bless this movement, which is fraught with far-reaching and beneficent results. An Endowment and Building Fund is being quietly organized. As to the nature of the work to be done in and through the Seva Sadan, the Progress report indicates how wide and varied it is to be. For slow-going India it is altogether a novel movement, but one with the highest promise of good to those most in need of the services of enlightened men and women.

SIR ANDREW FRASER leaves, for Ranchi, on the 5th September, to lay the foundation stone of the Model College building.

RAI BAHADUR JOGENDRA KISHORE ROY, of Ramgopalpore, has given Rs. 30,000 to the Mymensingh City College, to perpetuate the name of the late Ananda Mohun Bose.

IT now appears that only one Mohmand raid has occurred. The report that there had been two arose from a confusion in the name of the place of its occurrence, which is known both as Adezai and Hajizai.

THE magistrate who is investigating the murder of the Paris stockbroker, M. Remy, had a "reconstruction" of the crime in which Renard, the butler, and Courtois, the valet, who are accused of the murder, were compelled to take part. The detective who appeared with so much success as the murdered man has gone on the sick list. Courtois, in showing how the crime was committed, gripped the detective so tightly round the throat, the "Chronicle" says, as to set up inflammation of the larynx, and the sufferer will be incapacitated from appearing in realistic State dramas of this kind for some time.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

SHORTAGE OF FAT-STOCK.

Officers for India.

PLUMAGE AND FASHION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, AUGUST 10.

In consequence of the recent dry season the supply of Victorian fat-stock has become exhausted, and large numbers of sheep and cattle are being trucked across the border. Fortunately the other States can supply our wants, otherwise meat would have reached famine prices in Melbourne by this time, Owing to the abolition, with the establishment of Federation, of the stock tax of 30s. per head on cattle and 6d. per head on sheep, there is an entire absence of friction on the border lines, and the movements between States are in no way hampered. The shortage of trucks difficulty in new South Wales is not nearly as pronounced now as it was a few months ago, but dealers cannot readily obtain all the rolling stock they require. Once the live stock reaches the border, however, the Victorian officials speedily dispose of it. On Monday last 129 trucks of sheep and 35 trucks of cattle were loaded at Wodonga. This constituted a record loading for one day at one station. Work was started on Sunday night, the yards being illuminated by lux lights specially forwarded from Melbourne for the purpose. On Tuesday 70 trucks of cattle were forwarded from Wodonga for the Melbourne market. This stock is coming from New South Wales, mostly from the northern districts. Right up till November large supplies of cattle and sheep are to come forward from New South Wales. Each week 30 trucks of cattle—about 270 head—arrive from South Australia, and this number will be increased to 50 or 60 trucks shortly, as word has been received that Queensland cattle are travelling overland to Oodnadatta, whence they will be railed to Melbourne. On Monday next about 11,000 sheep and 200 head of cattle will be trucked at Wodonga. For the same market 270 head of cattle will arrive from Adelaide.

PLUMAGE OF VICTORIA AND FASHION.

A large and influential deputation of Australian scientists and nature lovers, representing the Australasian Ornithologists' Union and some thirteen societies scattered over the Commonwealth, waited on the Prime Minister to urge—(1) That the exportation of the skins and plumes of certain Australian birds should be prohibited; (2) that Lord Avebury's bill in the British Parliament be supported, and (3) that the Federal power be used as far as practicable for the preservation of the bird life of Australia and Papua.

The Prime Minister replied at length, stating that he was confident from his own reading and general knowledge that the value of bird life to the Commonwealth could scarcely be overestimated. (Hear. hear.) The point of view that the deputation had adopted, though far from ignoring the economic aspect of the question, was that which for want of a more comprehensive term could be described as the humanitarian. Some of the speakers had, however, evinced greater faith in the Commonwealth Government than a knowledge of the Commonwealth constitution. It was not in the Government's power to legislate in regard to the animal life of this country so as to operate in all or any of the States. He expressed the hope and belief that if they repeated their arguments to the State Governments, those Governments would re-enforce and strengthen the administration of existing laws so as to prevent the massacre of lyre birds and other birds now carried on, and disguised, when investigated, under the pretext that the victims came from some other State. It was only by the active co-operation of the States Legislatures that the question of internal control could be coped with. "If," pursued the Prime Minister, "we dared speak our minds we should say that it is another sex than ours that has the greatest power of control in a matter like this. If the womanly pity which is so freely outpoured in many worthy causes were only attracted to the abominable misuse of dainty little creatures for the purposes of decorative display, you would accomplish nearly the whole of the reforms you have at your hearts. If Australian women were active in this regard they would, by their mere abstention from the use of the plumage of birds, accomplish a reform within Australia which the law will be powerless to reach for years to come."

Coming to the control of plumage importations and exportations, the Prime Minister remarked, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, that whatever it was in their power to do would be done without delay. In June last, when he had the whole question looked into, he found that at present the Federal Government had only the minor power of importations control. He had asked his colleague the Minister of Customs to approve of a by-law exercising that power to the full. The greater power of controlling exportation was very important, for, as had been pointed out, the birds they sought to preserve were peculiar to Australia, and were now exported in such large numbers that this continent was becoming one of the world's greatest suppliers of certain plumage. However, he had asked his colleague the Attorney-General to draft a short measure prohibiting the exportation of plumage, which would be submitted in the coming session, and would, he expected, have a speedy passage. Besides taking the action indicated, he had communicated with the various State Premiers on the whole subject. New South Wales and Victoria had promised consideration. South Australia and Tasmania replied referring to the protecting provisions of existing laws. From Queensland and Western Australia no reply had as yet been received. With regard to Lord Avebury's bill he had, in response to an inquiry from the committee that was sitting on that measure, cabled to London saying that the Commonwealth Government had no possible objection to the legislation. With reference to Papua, there had been a temporary exemption for a certain area from a proclamation of June, 1904, prohibiting the destruction of birds; but this exemption had expired, and at present the destruction in the territory of birds of paradise was prohibited. "While," said the Prime Minister in conclusion, "I am not able to say, as I should like to be able to say, that the murder of the birds for decorative purposes has ceased or will immediately cease in Australia and Papua, I think that to the utmost of our power it will be restricted."

THE DREADED PHYLLOXERA.

The Howlong Viticultural College, after having practically been forced to it, has admitted that good grounds existed for this fear, and that phylloxera had been discovered in several European vines in Australia. It is stated that these and all other vines of its class have been uprooted and the ground subjected to bi-sulphate of carbon treatment, and no danger from spread of this disease need be anticipated, as all cuttings and stocks sent out from the college had been thoroughly fumigated. Locally this opinion is accepted at its face value, growers asserting that if no such danger existed there was no necessity for hiding the existence of the disease. A further reason for doubting the security of the departmental officers' statement is found in their explanation that the reason for refusing to supply to Corowa growers cuttings and stocks from Howlong was that if phylloxera appeared in that district the department would be blamed for aiding its spread. It is urged that if the department wants to free itself from such a charge it is imperatively necessary to at once size up the position by causing an inspection of all vineyards in the Corowa, Howlong and Albury districts. The position is far from satisfactory, and faith in the Viticultural department is on the wane. It is a matter for free discussion that this college, which was established purposely to supply resistant stocks, has failed to reach the desired standard, as the quantity of rootings available therefrom is practically valueless, only 30,000 being struck this year. In comparison with the Rutherglen College, this number sinks into a mere nothing, and it is not to be wondered at that during a recent visit of the under secretary, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Blunno that the former was asked by a deputation to use the 240 acres attached to the college as an experimental farm, and thus make the institution of some practical value.

OFFICERS FOR INDIA.

The work of selecting the four Australian militia officers who are to attend the autumn manœuvres of the Indian army in October next will shortly be completed by the Minister of Defence. The notable departure involved in sending militia as well as permanent officers to India for special service has attracted great interest throughout the forces. Between 70 and 80 officers of the citizens' regiments have applied to have their claims considered when the selection is made, so the task of Colonel Wallack and other advisers of the Minister has not been by any means an easy one. However, nominations have been made to the Minister, and he will make known his decision this afternoon. The suggestion made by the "Bombay Gazette" that the allowance of 15s. a day which is to be made to the officers while in India, plus railway and steamer fares, is inadequate is not seriously regarded by Mr. Ewing. The Government does not expect the militia officers to go to India to join crack polo teams or take a leading part in expensive vice-regal festivites, "observes the Age," but to work.

SURPLUS REVENUE ACT.

Sir William Lyne (Commonwealth Treasurer) last week took administrative action of a far reaching character in connection with the Surplus Revenue Act. He caused an estimate to be made for the 12 months July, 1908, to July, 1909, of the total sums he is likely to want to put aside in trust funds. This done he instructed Mr. G. F. Allen (secretary of the Treasury) to spread these payments as equally as possible over the year, so that each month a certain regular proportion of the total requirements will be met. This arrangement will prevent any violent dislocation of State finances, and will greatly assist the Commonwealth Treasurer in calculating how much he can spare for the Post-office. An additional sum was saved last month out of the Federation's one-fourth of the net Customs and Excise revenue for old age pensions. What the amount is, however, Sir Willliam Lyne, for some unexplained reason, declines to say at present. An effort is to be made to secure a statement before the High Court at an early date of a special case in connection with the New South Wales Government's action against the Commonwealth in respect to the Surplus Revenue Act. The Attorney General of the Commonwealth (Mr. L. E. Groom) has received a writ, issued by Mr. Wade's Government. The claim is set forth thus:—"The State of New South Wales seeks to recover the sum of £160,000, being money payable to the said State under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act as surplus revenue, and which amount the Commonwealth Government, claiming to act under the statute entitled the Surplus Revenue Act, 1908, have illegally withheld from the said State and paid into two trust accounts for the purposes respectively of old age pensions and defence." The Commonwealth will enter an appearance as soon as possible. In addition to that from New South Wales the Attorney-General on Saturday received a writ from the Western Australian Government claiming £60,000 revenue which it alleges is due from the Federation to the State. The case will of course raise the constitutionality of the Surplus Revenue Act.

MINES DEVELOPMENT.

In his speech on the second reading of the Bill to amend the Mines Development Act in the Legislative Assembly to-night the Minister of Mines said that £279,471,000 worth of gold had been won from the earth in Victoria, and for many years a sum of £3,250,000 had on an average been added to the wealth of the people annually as the result of gold mining. The value of other minerals produced in Victoria, such as coal, copper ore, tin ore, antimony, and gypsum, amounted to £112,424 a year. Of this coal represented £73,000. The latest information obtained from geological surveys showed that there were 350 miles of auriferous reefs in Victoria, and of this amount it was estimated that 250 miles were not payable at the present time, though they might be at some later time. The remaining 100 miles were, however, reckoned payable.

INTER-STATE TRADE.

The enormous value of the inter-State trade of Victoria in dutiable goods is further emphasised by the figures issued this week by the Federal Government, showing the adjustments of duty made between the States during the financial year ended 30th June last. In the twelve months goods on which duty to the extent of £255,989 was paid were transferred from this State to others, whereas the duty payable on the goods imported totalled only £47,405. Apparel and textiles, tobacco, vehicles and stimulants are prominent amongst the groups of goods sent from Victoria to other States. In fact, in many of these things Victoria is a sort of entrepot for the rest of the Commonwealth. Altogether Victoria had in the year to pay away £521,194 in duties to other States on account of the fact that importations of goods which they needed were made via Melborne instead of direct. The debit in 1906-1907 was much less, being £424,827. Victoria's position as importer for her neighbours becomes more and more important each year.

TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

The Moresby, which arrived from the Solomon Islands on Saturday, brought news that a punitive expedition had made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the murderers of Mr. Oliver Burns. The natives escaped into the bush after a brief exchange of rifle shots. Several native houses were burned and a number of war canoes and whaleboats destroyed or captured. When the Moresby called at the Marova Lagoon on July 20 the local traders reported that the natives in the locality were defiant and menacing. They had looted one store owing to the temporary absence of the owner, whose coloured assistants only escaped by taking to a lifeboat and pulling to sea. Further aggression was threatened by the natives and the visit of a warship was anxiously looked for.

A.

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

DEFEAT OF ABDEL AZIZ.

TROOPS DESERT.

HURRIED FLIGHT TO DAMASCUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

AbdelAziz, accompanied by three Ministers, proceeds to Casablanca and it is believed intends to go to Damascus and return when circumstances are favourable. His English doctor and English Cavalry Instructor escaped and have arrived at Casablanca.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan at Tangier amid popular rejoicing.

While it is expected that France will continue her policy in Morocco regardless of the change of the Sultan, the French Governmental organs agree that Mulai Hafid cannot be recognized until a new European conference has met and consented to conclude an agreement with him.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

Mr. De Forrest's Preparations.

IMPROVEMENT ON MARCONI.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Mr. DeForrest has engaged a tower in New York, 680 feet high, as the American terminal for his service of wireless telephony, not telegraphy, as previously reported.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Battleships to be Built.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Russian Government has adopted the plans of a Hamburg firm for the construction of three new battleships of twenty-thousand tons and 21½ knots speed and an armament of twelve-inch guns.

TURKISH NEWS.

Ordinary Criminals to be Re-Arrested.

INGRATITUDE FOR LIBERTY.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Turkish Grand Vizier has ordered the re-arrest of the ordinary prisoners, who were liberated with the political prisoners, owing to the number of crimes which they have committed.

FIRE IN STAMBOUL.

2,000 Houses Burned.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

A great fire has taken place in Stamboul.

The flames were fanned by a strong wind, and over 2,000 houses, most of them small wooden dwellings, were burnt.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

Masters and Operatives

SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Although the Lancashire cotton trade is depressed, it is declared that there is no cause for the alarm which exists in some quarters.

With reference to the notice of a five per cent reduction of wages, it is pointed out that the organization is perfect on both sides, and if war results, the fight will be a long and costly one. There is, however, a strong belief that open hostilities will be avoided.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Heavy Mortality.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Cholera is spreading in Russia.

There have been 2,024 cases and 900 deaths in the Empire since 21st July.

BOXING.

Burns—Squires Contest.

SQUIRES KNOCKED OUT.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

A telegram from Sydney states that Burns knocked out Squires in thirteen rounds after a good fight.

THE CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

Marvellous Charge of Troops.

UNDESIRABLE INNOVATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Accounts of the Cavalry manœuvres on Salisbury Plain state that the whole body of six thousand Cavalry made a charge at high speed over undulating country, before General Sir John French on Saturday. Correspondents describe the spectacle as a magnificent one.

A new feature of the manœuvres is a Visitors' Camp, where a number of prominent people are staying, while ladies of society are staying in the surrounding villages. All of them ride out with the troops, eagerly following the manœuvres.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA

Holland's Demands.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Holland, replying to Venezuela, insists that Venezuela shall rescind various decrees harmful to the trade of Curacao.

THE JUTOGH TRAGEDY.

Accused Foundy Guilty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

The hearing before Mr. Rose, the Sessions Judge, commenced here to-day of the case in which Karim Khan is charged with the murder of Miss Elsie Hooper.

The evidence was very similar to that given in the preliminary trial, the witnesses being the same.

The Bhisti and the Mati identified the shoes of the accused, and told how they had found the girl wounded in bed and how she had said to them "Kharim Khan hit me here."

Captain Thatcher said that the nurse was engaged to be married to a Mr. Hooper, in the Royal Navy, at home, and that he had never heard of any rival at Jutogh.

The Court declined to admit, as evidence, the confession made by the accused to the doctor in hospital.

The 16th witness was Mr. Cooke, Inspector of Police, Simla. He said: About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 31st July I took charge of this case. The window of the house where the murder took place is three feet from the ground and the room where the murder occurred has a bolt to one of its doors. There was no bolt to the door leading into the sitting-room from the bedroom. The distance between the out-houses and the house was fifteen paces. The Forest Guard reported to me that he had found a gun. This is the gun (produced). I met the accused in a rickshaw. He was injured. His arm appeared to be injured and he was bleeding from the head.

Mr. Malan, C.S., District Judge, Simla, said: I took down the accused's statement (produced in Court) on the 3rd August at Jutogh. It was as follows:—"In the house was only the nurse and child. I had been drinking. I never spoke to the nurse. The nurse abused me because I had burnt her shoes. The Miss Sahib did not strike. The gun was kept in the house. I don't remember firing the gun. The gun was given to me to scare off thieves and hyenas. I was afterwards accused of shooting the girl. I denied this. I fell down the khud. I was drunk."

The committing Magistrate's statement of the accused was here read to him. The accused's statement to the Court was: I am a Pathan and I do bearer's work. I don't want to produce any witnesses. What's the good? I took the money with my master's orders. The keys were sometimes with my master.

Abdul Aziz, cook, a defence witness, said: I did see the accused drunk. Ahmed, the accused, never drank.

Mr. Alwyne Turner then addressed the assessors on behalf of the prosecution. He said the accused couldn't possibly be drunk if he got as far as Taradevi. It was strange that the chains of the other servants should be fastened but not the accused's. The cartridge was found on the accused. Why did the accused run away?

The Judge then addressed the assessors, showing forcibly how the accused committed the offence.

A unanimous verdict of "guilty" was brought in by the assessors.

NATORE ROAD MURDER.

Two Arrests Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The following appears in the "Empire":—

Rajshahi, August 22.—It is reported from Puthia that after a prolonged investigation into the mysterious murder of the mail cart driver on Natore Road, two persons were arrested yesterday. The neighbourhood where the occurrence took place is a notorious one. Some years ago a mail runner was killed there and for some time a police outpost was maintained at the place, but it was subsequently abolished when the road was considered safe. The District Magistrate has gone out once more to unravel the mystery.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

CASES AGAINST EDITORS.

Prosecutions in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

"The India."

The warrant on which Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the editor, printer, publisher and proprietor of the "India," a Tamil weekly, published in Madras, was arrested on Friday last was based on three separate complaints.

The first case is in respect of three articles or letters dated 2nd May, 23rd May and 27th June last, the said offences falling under the provisions of Section 124A, I. P. C.

In the first, justice under the British Government is denounced; the second's theme is British robbery of India's wealth; the third is a letter from a correspondent urging that the masses must be educated first for us to acquire "swaraj."

The second case is in respect of two articles published in the same paper on the 25th April and 2nd May last. The first on the fourfold duties of a king, and justice is not for Indians. The second "keep up your old institutions."

The third case is respecting three articles or letters published in the "India" on the 29th February, 7th March and 23rd May respectively, the first "Swadeshi and the White," second, "An exhortation to Sree Krishna" and the third "Press prosecutions in Bombay."

Translations of extracts of these articles published show that the language used to be as seditious and extravagant as anything that has yet appeared.

The "Swadeshi Mitram."

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, the editor and proprietor of the "Swadeshi Mitram," a Tamil daily, who was arrested at Courtallum on Friday last, was brought to Madras yesterday morning.

A considerable number of the accused's friends assembled at the Madura and Tanjore stations to see him en route. He was produced before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Subramania Iyer was remanded till the 5th September. The accused was examined by Major Niblock, I.M.S., who certified that prolonged confinement would be injurious to his health. This was evidently the preparation for an application for bail.

The complaint on which the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Subramania Iyer was issued is in respect of three articles, published in the "Swadeshi Mitram" of the 9th April, 20th May and 6th June last, headed, respectively, "Troubles caused by the Forest Department," "One meal in two days," and "Ignorance of Englishmen," by which accused is alleged to have offended against the provisions of Section 124A, Indian Penal Code.

To-day, at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mr. T. Rungachariar renewed his application for bail on behalf of Mr. Subramania Iyer.

Mr. Nugent Grant, Acting Crown Prosecutor, instructed by Inspector S. Bhavanadam Pillay, appeared on behalf of the Crown to oppose the application.

Mr. Rangachariar filed affidavits by G. Venkatarunga Rao, Srinivasa Varadachari, D. V. Hanumantha Rao, and G. A. Natesan testifying to the public services rendered to the country by Mr. G. Subramania Iyer. In the course of his arguments the learned vakil pointed out that the accused's paper had been acknowledged by the London "Times" to be one of the most loyal papers in India. As the Court was aware, Mr. Subramania Iyer rendered public services in giving evidence before the Public Service Commission and had also taken the trouble to go to England to give evidence before the Welby Commission, which few men in his position would have done, he being a Brahmin, unless actuated by the best motives. Further, Mr. Subramania Iyer was invited to the Delhi Durbar. The articles written by the accused were replies to articles which appeared in the London "Spectator" and the "Daily Mail." One of the articles discussed Mr. Keir Hardie's speech at Alroath, another was a comment about the forest grievances in Salem District, one had reference to an incident that happened at Allahabad railway station where a guard knocked out the tooth of a ticket-collector who attempted to kick a dog belonging to a European passenger. In another article accused commented on the Tinnevelly deputation to the Governor. The learned vakil had read all the nine articles referred to in the three complaints; they were all either comments on current events of general interest or replies to discussions in Anglo-Indian journals and all came within the exception to Section 124A.

The Crown Prosecutor opposed the application, saying that the Court did not possess discretion which his learned friend was anxious to invest it with.

His Worship, in passing orders, remarked he was not satisfied from his view of the circumstances of the case that he had any discretion in the matter. In every case of application involving exercise of discretion which was based on the strict letter of the law the opinion or order of the highest Court had to be taken. His Worship had listened to the arguments adduced in support of the application and was of opinion that the grounds advanced would not justify the exercise of any discretion it might have in favour of the applicant.

Bail was therefore refused.

Mr. Rangachariar stated he intended moving the High Court in the afternoon and requested that accused might be detained at the Egmore lock-up pending the application to the High Court.

His Worship said he had no objection to this provided there was no delay in moving the High Court.

"Bande Mataram."

ON RECENT ARREST OF EDITORS.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

Writing, in reference to the arrest of Subramania Iyer and Srinivasa Iyengar in Madras and Kolhatkar and Sufri in Nagpur, the "Bande Mataram" says "in the name of ruling firmly and wisely, it is only sowing dragon's teeth."

The "Swaraj" Case.

EDITOR CRAVE'S PARDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

In the "Swaraj" Sedition case, at Bezwada, the first accused, Mr. B. Narayan Rao, editor of the "Swaraj," questioned by the Court as to what he had to say in respect of the evidence adduced against him, made a statement, at the conclusion of which he said: "I was only forcibly drawn to paper; I am innocent; I did not write any of the articles complained of, or any other; I wrote occasionally notes of news and will not hereafter meddle with such things. I am prepared to tender security for my good behaviour and beg to be pardoned."

The second accused, Mr. G. Harisavothama Row, the proprietor of the "Swaraj," said that he did not wish to make any statement at this stage.

The further hearing has been adjourned till the 1st proximo.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

The Midnapur Train Wrecking Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The appeal of the six accused in the Midnapur train wrecking case was to-day dismissed by Justices Brett and Ryves.

MOZUFERPUR OUTRAGE.

Charge against Birendro.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

Evidence is being taken to-day by Mr. Birley, Magistrate, against Birendro Ghose on a charge of abetment of the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Muzafferpur.

Mr. A. E. Armstrong, Police Superintendent, Mr. Woodman, District Magistrate, Mozufferpur, and a few other witnesses were examined.

In the case against Birendro Kumar Ghose the Magistrate said he was also going to charge Biren with abetment of the attempted murder of the Maire of Chandernagore and also under Sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act.

Mr. Norton: Will your Honour also consider whether he ought not to be charged with abetment of murder in the case of train-wrecking at Naraingarh. The evidence is extremely strong. I think the evidence is very clear, and in case of mishap I should certainly like to be sufficiently armed. I might also suggest that the three separate charges of attempts to murder may be made one trial.

Mr. Birley: But they are not quite the same.

Mr. Norton: Barin himself instigated the Midnapore attempt, although he was not actually present at the actual blowing up. The Arms Act case will, of course, be tried separately.

Mr. Birley: If I decide to charge him with the Naraingarh attempt I will try the attempt on the Maire along with it.

The hearing of the trial of the second batch of accused in the bomb outrage was then commenced.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Jailor Minchall Assaulted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

At Coimbatore yesterday evening, two convicts of the Central Jail attempted to murder Jailor Minchall in the tower room. One of the assailants was armed with a knife. The Jailor received many wounds, the one on the thigh being three inches deep. Minchall's two children ran out and raised an alarm. His assailants remained in the room and bolted the door on the inside. Other convicts collected, but the warders soon secured them in their cells.

Superintendent Gadsden and Mr. Tyler, I.C.S., who was staying with him, then came.

Five convicts, it is said, have been shot, one being now dead. The rest were wounded, but are reported to be out of danger.

Collector R. B. Glegg went to the jail and order was restored.

COONOOR-OOTACAMUND LINE.

Extension nearly complete.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

The extension of the line between Coonoor and Ootacamund is practically complete. All the stations are finished with the exception of the Ootacamund terminus building, which was delayed by a serious landslip which occurred there a short time ago. It is definitely decided to open the line for traffic on 15th September.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

VICTORIA FARES.

The revised scale of fares for public conveyances which the Police Commissioner has proposed appears to have aroused considerable opposition among the public. It is obvious that the increase contemplated in the new rules is large: but there would be little objection to a rise of 50 per cent. in the rates, if one could be assured that the service would thereby be improved. As matters stand now, the general run of hack-victorias and horses are not as good as they were four or five years ago. On one or two stands in the Fort it is possible occasionally to pick up a victoria with a fairly good horse; but elsewhere the condition of most of the horses and vehicles is very far from satisfactory, and one is often led to wonder how some of the horses can ever have been passed by the authorities for use in public conveyances. Many residents of Bombay must have had experience of the driver, who, when bidden to drive three or four miles declines point-blank to go, on the grounds that his animal cannot travel so far; and in most cases his statement is borne out by the appearance of the horse which is fired all round, emaciated and obviously barely fit for work. One of the most astounding proposals is that of charging four annas extra for an up-hill journey; and we would like to know whether in any other country in the world such a rule exists among the regulations for public conveyances. As a contemporary has pointed out this rule if finally passed means that the journey from the Bodyguard Lines at Chaupati to the Tin Batti opposite Dongarsi Road, will cost ten annas instead of four annas, as at present, and is equivalent to an enhancement of 150 per cent. It would be interesting to know in whose fertile brain this extraordinary proposal first took shape, and whether it can be supported by examples drawn from other towns and cities of the East and West. Apart however from this rule and a new rule about luggage which seems to have been framed somewhat at haphazard, one has no serious objection to a slight enhancement of rates, provided that the public can be definitely assured that the authorities will keep a stricter eye upon the granting of licenses and that the general run of the horseflesh plying for hire will be improved. No one will object to paying rates approximating to London rates, if the horses and conveyances are made to approximate more closely as regards general condition and equipment to London conveyances; but the payment of the new scale of fares will be assuredly a matter for grumbling if the carriages are kept, as they often are now, dirty, if the harness is old and as at present is not infrequently tied up with string, and if the horse, as is often the case now, is obviously unfit for work. If the new scale is sanctioned, it is open to doubt whether the drivers will reap the smallest benefit from the change. They will probably be made to pay to the owners a higher rate than they now do for the hire of their conveyances, and the general public will be far more chary than they now are of paying the driver an anna or two extra for himself. Prima-facie the only class that will benefit from the enhancement of the tariff is that of the hack-victoria owners who let out their conveyances to the drivers from Palanpur and other up-country districts; and so far no evidence has been adduced to show that this class is really worse off than it was ten years ago. Perhaps the best solution of the difficulty would be to leave the rates as they are for all areas outside the Fort and introduce taxi-meter cabs into the Fort.—Report has it that the latter type of conveyance is likely to be gradually introduced into Calcutta, and an experiment on the same lines might perhaps advantageously be made in Bombay.

COLOUR AND CASTE.

Students of Indian ethnology have often insisted upon the importance of the colour of hair, eyes and skin in determining racial affinity or the reverse, and call to mind the fact that the original Sanskrit word for "caste," namely "varna," means nothing more nor less than colour. No doubt the colour of the skin may be regarded as one of several factors in the determination of the individual's place in the social scale; but like the more definite factor of facial and cranial measurements it cannot be depended upon in every case. Only last week a friend and I came across a curious example of abnormality of colour in a certain village outside Bombay which has long been reputed to be a favourite abode of Vetal and his attendant ghost-gods and goblins. The outskirts of the village are remarkable for several very curious collections of boulders, arranged obviously by human hands into oval or rectangular patterns, which have been stated to be of immense antiquity and to be the relics of a wholly pre-historic layer of aboriginal Indian society. Near one of these groups of boulders I discovered a small encampment of that extremely degraded wandering tribe which styles itself Mang-Garud. The men are wild bearded creatures, devoid of all clothing save a loin-cloth, while the women in dress and general appearance seem what akin to the Thakurs and Kathkaris of the Thana jungles. One very aged man, whom we accosted, reminded one forcibly of the grey-bearded Langur monkeys, which are often seen in Matheran: for he was very small, very thin, very dark, and wore a fringe of grey-hair round a face that was extremely simian in appearance. He chattered too a mingled jargon of Marathi and Hindustani which lent colour to the Darwinian theory of his origin. But strolling round to the face of the hut adjoining that in which he was squatting, we came upon a youth of most singular appearance, half enveloped in a coarse sheet. The entrance to the hut was guarded by another Mang-Garud as black as pitch, who was breaking up the firewood by the sale of which this class earns a scanty living. The youth inside had blue eyes, nut-brown hair, and a light-brown skin. Believing that he must belong to some other and higher social stratum, we asked the black wood-chopper who he might be. "My sister's son" was the reply, "and a Mang-Garud, like the rest of us." The answer though prima-facie unbelievable, turned out to be absolutely true, and we found ourselves face to face with one of those curious abnomalities which so often upset the theories of the anthropologist and ethnologist. Had one taken the youth away from his surroundings, dressed him in better attire, and placed him before a board of experts in ethnology, not one of the latter would have suspected his origin or have classed him as other than an unusually fair member of one of the higher and purer Hindu castes. And yet he was a "pukka" Mang-Garud, wandering with the rest of the small gipsy-band all over the country side, escorted by a buffalo or two and several yelping pariahs, and earning a scanty living by the sale of firewood and grass. On enquiry the old man who appeared to be the headman of the encampment informed us that his name was Hanuman and his father's name Anandrao, an obvious Brahman name—which illustrates the habit so prevalent among the lowest classes of aping the customs of people higher in the social scale.

BOMBAY CRICKET.

ALTHOUGH the Poona match on Wednesday and Thursday last resulted in a win for Bombay, and the Hindu match, which had to be left drawn, was certainly not in favour of the Hindu team, yet we find ourselves in much the same perplexing position with regard to the Presidency team as we were before. A large number of followers of Cricket in India must feel, with the writer of these lines, the advisability of including a fair number of regular Bombay players in the Presidency team in the Bombay matches. Last year's Presidency-Parsi match in Bombay was a case in point. Of all the crack batsmen of whom great things were expected only Greig, Rutter and Powell met with any measure of success at all—and of these the last-named was the only Bombay batsman on the side, while the other two know the Bombay wicket as no one else not resident in Bombay can or does know it. Dewing and Fredericks of Secunderabad need no vindication from this pen, They are known and admitted to be fine cricketers—but was it fair on them to transport them from matting and ask them to make runs on mud? It is a matter of common knowledge that it is almost impossible to time the ball accurately on a soft turf pitch when one has been used to a true fast length of matting. You find that the ball does not come up to you as you expect it, but hangs and screws and breaks back in a manner unknown on matting.

The difficulties of transportation from matting to mud apply equally to bowlers—a well-pitched ball on matting being a very short-pitched ball on a Bombay wicket, as Meheromji demonstrated to Fredericks in no half-hearted or uncertain fashion. Consequently one must advocate the inclusion of a fair proportion of Bombay players in Presidency matches here. Even though they may not be as great cricketers as others outside, yet they know the pitch and what to expect and that is half the battle.

Now to hark back to the Poona and Hindu matches. I looked to the Poona match to substantiate this theory in the triumph of Bombay and to ensure for several of our players their selection for the Presidency team. Bombay of course did win but not through the agency of many of our particular "stars". Turner and Townend were got rid of cheaply twice; Phillips played nicely but not brilliantly; the hitters, Vines and Hearson, did best in the batting line in the 1st innings with a quarter of a century or so apiece. West, it is true, collected an useful 50, but he does not impress one as being a great player, though he got his runs at a critical time. If only he would not run away to the leg he ought to be worth 50 per cent. more runs than at present! Coombs batted like a book at the end of the 2nd innings and knocked the bowling about in great style, making some really good shots. To turn to the bowling.—Milne was good and is a certainty for the Presidency team, but Clarke was the particular star and again was absolutely deadly. Coombs did not find things quite to his taste though he bowled far from badly, as did Phillips also.

To turn to Poona—the batting was disappointing, relieved only by 82 from Rutter, whose many friends were delighted to see his return to form, albeit he was missed twice. Of their bowlers Rush was "facile princeps," his dismissal of Turner and Townend, among others, marking him out as something above the average. The others achieved nothing very startling. Both stumpers were good, but Sanderson easily the better of the two.

The result of the Hindu match—Gymkhana 160, Hindus 60 for 5 (one retired hurt)—is distinctly satisfactory for the Gymkhana, but aids my theory little. Turner again did nothing with the bat, whereas Alexander and Vines bore the brunt of the scoring. Townend was not playing. The surprise of the day came when Turner went on to bowl. We had seen him bowl well on more than one occasion, but the most optimistic of us hardly hoped to see him upset the timberyard for Mehta and Telang in successive overs and follow it up yet a third time. Bowling a perfect length he fairly beat the bat—hats off to his performance: Milne got a wicket and Date had to retire with a damaged hand. 60 for 5 when the rain came on and stopped play and spoiled an interesting game.

To diverge for a moment and venture to don the prophet's mantle and foretell the Presidency team, Sprot we hear is skipper at Poona and will keep the sticks. Greig is a "sine qua non," as is Rutter, if he can get back to form in time. We look for Cheetham to come and help us from outside. Heath is playing very well, as is Cooper of Ahmednagar, and one of them is sure to find a place—or both if Rutter stands down. Turner and Townend, are I believe, certainties. Query the inclusion of a hitter pure and simple—Vines or Hearson should be good enough. Of bowlers Milne is a certainty and Joy, I fancy, likewise. Either Coombs or Turner, of Rajkot, is sure to play. If only Clarke could stand the strain of a three days' match: However Milne (fast left), Joy (medium left), Coombs or Turner (both fast right), Cheetham (medium right), Greig (slow right), and Turner ought to get rid of the opposing team for a reasonable score. If one may venture, my selection for the Poona match would be Sprot, Greig, Cheetham, Heath, Milne, Joy, Turner, Townend, Turner of Rajkot, Cooper and either Coombs or Rutter, as occasion may demand—or perhaps Hearson or Vines

For the Bombay match if, as seems likely, the wicket is still soft and tricky, we shall probably see one or two alterations. Milne, Joy and Coombs to bear the brunt of the bowling backed by Cheetham, Turner, and Greig. Behind the sticks Sprot or our own "star" Sanderson, a really good "keeper" and at the top of his form, besides being a useful bat. Why not include both? In the event of the Presidency winning their first match here it would surely be a wise move. Keeping wicket is not light work at the best of times and six days' cricket out here, is a heavy strain on any one and on the stumper most of all. Given two good stumpers in the team—both good batsmen too, remember!—they could relieve each other and thereby halve a strain which might well prove too much for one man. Of batsmen, Townend, Heath and certainly Vines or Hearson. These two have proved their value time and again on this wicket and a hitter is invaluable in these matches.

One last word—We can look forward to the Presidency matches this year with especial confidence based on the excellence of the fielding. It is perhaps the chief factor in winning matches and the success of the Gymkhana this year is due in no small measure to the excellence of the fielding. Vines almost as infallible at Point as the Pope chez lui, has set a magnificent example and the whole team have responded nobly and taken away the reproach of bad fielding that has overhung the Gymkhana (and deservedly) of late years. Of the rest Turner, Townend, Hearson and Phillips are "primi inter pares" and it is no small satisfaction to the spectator to find that the era of dropped catches and shoddy ground fielding is past. Bad fielding detracts very largely indeed from the interest of the game from the spectators' point of view and this year the large attendance and keenness displayed by spectators must at least convince the players that their efforts are appreciated. Cricket in Bombay badly needed a fillip and, thanks to Vines and others, has at last got it. It remains to wish the team luck, success and better weather than has favoured them up to now.

"LECTOR."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The Girls of Gottenberg."

Otto, Prince of Saxe-Hildesheim	Mr Dan E Clifford
Brittlbott, Sergeant of Hussars	Mr A Frith
General The Margrave of Saxe-Nierstein ...	Mr G Wyndam
Finkhausen, Officer of the Blue Hussars	Mr Percy Wellard
Fritz, Officer of the Blue Hussars	Mr C Brown
Karl, Officer of the Blue Hussars	Mr A Cowen
Albrecht, Captain of Dragoons	Mr John Doran
Burgomaster	Mr E. Granby
Kannenbier, an Innkeeper	Mr G V Arnold
Adolf, Town Clerk ...	Mr R H Stephenson
Max Modelkopf ...	Mr Frank Danby
Elsa	Miss Constance Lait
Clementine	Miss Florence Booth
Lucille	Miss Annie Romaine
Kathie	Miss Annie Romaine
Mimna, Captain of College	Miss Mahal Greg ry
Mitzi	Miss Wilmot Kerkeek

The venue of the modern comic opera has undergone a striking change. The public is presumed to have tired of Japan and its funny little Geishas, and now it is prosaic Teutonia which forms the back-ground of the picture. *Old Heidelberg* has shewn us what German life can do in the way of the picturesque in Comedy; and now the story of "Captain Koepenick" shews us, in *The Girls of Gottenberg*, what Germania can do to please us in Comic Opera. The information by Reuter last Thursday that "Captain Koepenick," the cobbler who raided a town, had been released from prison on account of ill-health, and had been presented with £2,000 subscribed by his admirers, is sufficient to recall all the incidents of that delightful episode. It is upon the story of "Captain Koepenick" that *The Girls of Gottenberg* is built up.

The "Koepenick" incident, and the famous order of the Kaiser that a crack regiment should visit a certain town in order to provide partners for the ladies at a ball being given there, are a capital basis for any burlesque; and, without extracting all the humour there is in them for the purposes of their play, the authors have done very well. To see Mr. Frank Danby in reality a barber, masquerading as the "Special Envoy of the Emperor" is naturally to laugh. Mr. Danby is not able to suggest a German, or anything but a Cockney, but that does not matter. To watch him capturing the hearts of all the maidens of Gottenberg, arresting the burgomaster and the colonel of the regiment, the while he disports himself bathed in the adulation of the townspeople, is to enjoy excellent fooling. As Otto, Prince of Saxe-Hildesheim, Mr. Dan Clifford is very amusing, though he is hardly up to a part of this exacting description. Some of the characters made the mistake of speaking in "broken German" though why they should do so when all the characters are supposed to be talking in that tongue is unaccountable. Miss Karkeek plays the part of an inn-keeper's daughter, who exchanges places with the aristocratic Elsa (Miss Constance Lait) for the purposes of the plot which it is really not necessary to divulge, even if they could be made clear in a few words, which they could not.

Mr. Ivan Caryll's music seemed to be on a more ambitious plane than that usually associated with productions from the London Gaiety. It remains tuneful and effective—if not quite so "frothy" as one might expect—and it has an additional quality of "atmosphere." It suggests, even if remotely, the country. Number after number was encored. "Otto of Roses," is a jingling song with chorus, "The Titsy-Bitsy Girl," a somewhat commonplace but rattling duet, for Miss Karkeek and Mr. Clifford; "Kleine Madel," an effective solo, for Miss Constance Lait; "The Birds in the Trees," a duet, had all to be repeated, so popular were they. Miss Lait sang very prettily indeed, and Miss Karkeek could hardly have been more sprightly and attractive. There is much clever dancing in the piece, including a quite astonishing effort by Miss Romaine which had to be given again.

The scenes are delightful—the barracks at Rottenberg, the Market-place, Gottenberg, and the Gardens of the "Red Hen"—are all charming, while the stage is filled with many pleasing dresses. The first act requires to be further enlivened, and the whole piece wants "quickening" and "pulling together," but the entertainment—which has the additional advantage of lyrics by Mr. Adrian Rose and Mr. Basil Hood—is merry, glittering, and tasteful. It is also a change from the long Gaiety series.

Mr. George Edwardes has struck a new note in this modern Gaiety success—of prettiness, of a certain coherence and cohesion. As in "Miss Hook of Holland," there is no "Bond-street" in "The Girls of Gottenberg." The first is Dutch, the last is German—not quite so German as the other is Dutch, but still, sufficiently German. Once again we saw at the Theatre last night a series of lovely pictures; the copies of Mr. Percy Anderson's "creations" in costume are extremely tasteful, and wholly charming.

The Girls of Gottenberg, which is still being played in London, at the Adelphi Theatre, was last night voted a great success and the house was crowded in every part.

Les Merveilleuses, which was billed for Thursday has been removed from the week's repertoire, and, in response to special requests, *Amusis*, a very pretty thing, is to be staged on Thursday instead. We are asked to state that bookings for *Les Merveilleuses*, are available for *Amusis*, or the money will be refunded. To-morrow night the old Gaiety funnies, *A Greek Slave*, will be presented.

THE PRESS CASE.

Press Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

Mr. F. N. Press, who was in Court during the hearing of the Karim Khan case, was arrested this afternoon under Section 308 I. P. C. (attempt to commit culpable homicide) and was enlarged on bail of five hundred rupees.

DURING the month of July, writes our Melbourne correspondent, 123 foreigners became naturalised citizens of the Commonwealth, and received from the Department of External Affairs naturalisation certificates. The new citizens are distributed over the States as follows:—Queensland 40; New South Wales, 31; Victoria, 24; Western Australia, 17; Tasmania 6, and South Australia, 5. The nationalities chiefly represented in the total are:—Germans 56; Russians (including 4 Poles and 2 Finns) 13; Swedes, 11; and Italians, 11.

THE DE SOUZA CHARITY.

Governors Nominated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The scheme settled by the official referee for the De Souza Charity, which has so long been hanging fire, will be brought shortly before the High Court for confirmation.

The first governors suggested by the scheme are Mr. Lockhart Smith, of Messrs Williamson Magor and Co., Mr. W. J. Simmons, Solicitor, Mr. H. M. Haywood, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Mr. C. T. Wibley, Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, Colonel Binning, C. I. E., and Mr. W. C. Madge.

The governors, it is proposed, will hold office for three years.

The Charity funds are over Rs. 20,00,000 to be spent in pensions for indigent East Indians not exceeding Rs. 25 per month.

SUICIDE OF A CUTTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

Early on Sunday morning last, Mr. W. Wareing, a cutter employed by Messrs. Mason, Hill and Rodgers, who had only the evening previous gone to live with them, shot himself with a revolver, and falling to a terrace below, was found lying dead by the servants of the establishment.

DISTURBANCES IN KABUL.

All Reported Quiet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

Rumours of dissension in Kabul are such hardy perennials that they have ceased to be taken very seriously. It may be noticed, however, that neither the Government of India nor the Agent in India of H. H. the Amir have heard anything whatever of the alleged disturbances in Kabul, of which the "Lahore News" and Reuter profess to have information.

Letters have reached here which were despatched from Kabul as lately as the 16th instant, when everything was going on as usual.

Sirdar Nasrullah is now in charge of the Civil Administration, whilst Prince Inayatullah is Commander-in-Chief, and Sirdar Umar Jan looks after the workshops, H. H. the Amir supervising them all.

The whole family are together in Kabul and the whole country is quiet.

CHARITY CONCERT.

Miss Clarke's Philanthropy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

Miss Violet Clarke will give a grand orchestral concert in aid of the Indian Mission to the Depressed Classes of India, at the Poona Gymkhana on Wednesday, September 16th. The Concert will be under the immediate patronage of H. E. the Governor, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Maharajah of Kolahpore, and Major-General Alderson. The object of the Mission is to promote the well-being of the depressed classes of India and to inspire them with high ideals of personal character and good citizenship. Miss Clarke will sing several songs, amongst which will be a song with orchestra specially composed for the occasion, Lady Locke Elliot, who is well known as a violinist in Northern India, has kindly consented to play.

Mr. J. H. Gilbert is coming to Poona to sing for the occasion, and among the others Captains Drummond and Sullivan will assist.

THE MILITARY BALL.

Fixed for Wednesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The Military Ball which has been organized by the combined regiments and for which elaborate preparations are already being made at the Gymkhana Club comes off on Wednesday night.

BORDER RAIDS.

11 Persons Kidnapped.

A TONGA DRIVER KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

Raiders, alleged to be Khostwals, kidnapped a Hindu and ten Dansi grass-cutters at Shnalgod, Tochi Valley, last week, and the driver of an empty tonga on the way from Boya to Dattta Khel was murdered on Saturday and his ponies carried off by as yet unidentified raiders.

NEPAL PRIME MINISTER.

Departure for Nepal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The Prime Minister of Nepal returned to Calcutta in the "City of Vienna" to-day and leaves for Nepal by special train to-night.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

The undermentioned officers qualified in the tests specified, at Bombay, on the 3rd August:—Hindustani—Higher Standard. Lieut. R. S. Abbott, 70th Company, R.G.A., Part I.

The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, Bombay, which assembles at the New Secretariat, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 7th September, for examination in the following languages:—Hindustani—Higher Standard: Lieut. P. T. Blanford, 70th Company, R.G.A., Part I., Lieut. R. S. Abbott, 70th Company, R.G.A., Part II. Hindustani—Lower Standard: Lieut. C. T. M. Smith, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, Part II.

The following arrivals, and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Savage 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles; Lieut.-Colonel C. Davis, 1st Lancers; Lieut. L. M. Kent, R.E.; Lieut. J. N. Sinclair, "D" Battery, R.H.A. Arrived and landed P. and O. "Caledonia," 21st August, Lieut. A. T. Dersham, I.M.S., arrived and landed S.S. "Olympia," 21st August, 2nd-Lieut. J. H. Dalrymple-Clark, 17th Lancers, arrived and landed s.s. "Arabia," 17th July.

Departures.—Captain A. M. Tringham, the Queen's Regiment, P. and O. "Arcadia" 22nd August. Lieut. R. W. Barker, East Yorkshire Regiment, P. and O. "Arcadia," 22nd August.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. W. F. H. Vaughan, R.A. M.C., Major E. R. Morton, 56th Rifles, F.F., Capt. A. J. Close, R.E., arrived and landed P. and O. "Caledonia," 21st August. Capt. R. B. Hole, R.A.M.C., arrived and landed s. s. "Olympia," 21st August, Major A. H. Coke, 94th Russell's Infantry, arrived and landed s.s. "Caledonia," 21st August.

Departures.—Lieut.-Col. R. J. Cooke, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, Lieut. E. J. Mollison, 125th Rifles, P. and O. "Arcadia," 22nd August.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Major H. H. Rich, No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to officiate as Brigade Major, Aden Brigade, vice Major W. T. W. Scott, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, relieved, and Major J. S. J. Baumgartner, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 4th July.

Captain C. J. Everard, No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to officiate as Brigade Major, Aden Brigade, vice Major H. H. Rich, Royal Garrison Artillery, relieved, and Major J. S. J. Baumgartner, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 7th August.

3rd Skinner's Horse.—Major F. L. Moore, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonels W. E. A. Blakeney and C. L. Hamilton, or until further orders. Dated 9th July.

116th Mahrattas.—Captain C. W. A. Holmes, Double Company Officer, and pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, and Lieutenant A. P. Harrison, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain A. F. Stewart, appointed 4th Double Company Commander, and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander. Dated 1st August.

The undermentioned Officer is granted 45 days' privilege leave from the 1st September to 15th October:—Brigadier-General F. G. Atkinson, C. B. Colonel-on-the-Staff, Commanding Bangalore Cavalry Brigade.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, AUGUST 24.—2nd Lieut. Dalrymple-Clark, 17th Lancers, from England.

2nd Lieut. Stieglitz, Connaught Rangers, from Australia.

Capt. Edwards, R. F. A., from Belgaum.

Maj. Coke, 94th Russell's Inf., from England.

Lieut. Leicester, from Aden.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 24.—Lieut. Kent, R. E., to Calcutta.

Lieut. Barker, E. York. Regt., to England.

Lieut. Dinshaw, I. M. S., to Lucknow.

Lieut. Mollidh, 125th Rifles, to England.

Lieut.-Col. Cooke, 2nd Cheshire Regt., to England.

Maj. Coke, 94th Russell's Inf., to Fort Sandeman.

Capt. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas, to Poona.

Capt. Hole, R. A. M. C., to Karachi.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

The Maharaja of Bekanir has left Simla for his State.

Lady Violet Elliott, daughter of the Viceroy, leaves home for India on 9th October and Lady Eileen Elliott a month later.

Colonel Brooke-Lawless, Surgeon to the Viceroy, arrives at Bombay by the in-coming mail steamer and reaches Simla on Sunday.

Major E. and Lady Violet Crawlay are guests at Vicerogal Lodge.

Their Excellencies returned to Simla to-day from Mashobra and Her Excellency attends a performance by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club of the bars on Wednesday.

A Bill to amend the Indian Patents Act is understood to have been drafted, but it will be circulated for opinions both in India and England before introduction.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists' Grocers, etc. sell it.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

There was quite an ordinary attendance on the Cooperage last evening to witness the second game in the above contest, the attendance being a fair indication of the interest of the civilians in Rugger, for only two of the competing teams represent them, out of the seven entrants. A firm ground was somewhat marred by the drizzles during the afternoon but not to such an extent as to make a good display impossible.

Though from a scientific point of view yesterday's match between the Somerset Light Infantry and the Casuals—a combination of eleven R. A. men, one of the R. I.M., and three civillans—was not an interesting one, the evenness of the two sides in a large measure made up for this, as up to the very last, it was anyone's game. If there was any little difference at all, the narrow margin of a try in favour of the visitors represented this adequately.

On either side, can there be said to have been much science and altogether there was far too much of Association Football play. The forward lines very well matched, though in the loose the Somersets showed up better and invariably it was their forwards that relieved pressure whenever their goal-line was in danger. Their three-quarters had more of the game than the opposing sprinting division did, and consequently were more prominent but lacked pace, whereas with the Casuals, it was their passing that was deficient, the tackling on both sides being very determined. As to the halves, the visitors were rather the better served, Percy in particular making many openings, though, on the other side, Moir did well after changing from threesquarters to half. The one point in which the Casuals were noticeably superior, was in fielding and their backs were picking up cleverly. Neither of the full-backs can be said to have excelled as, whereas the fielding of the defender of the Somerset's goal-line was very poor, the Casuals' back is probably more or less new to the game and several times took chances at Soccer kicks, at which he was distinctly fortunate—this being the very opposite of a safe means of clearing.

The Somersets kicked off from the Bandstand end and were the first to attack through a forward dribble but the ball went into touch. Soon after, Sutton scored from a rush within eight minutes of the start and a fairly easy kick was missed by Francis. A Somerset forward intercepting during a three-quarter move, saw them once more at the opposing "25." Shortly a promising three-quarter move was lost by Lewis fumbling. At last Turner getting cleverly away would have scored with more pace and Corbett was pulled up. In the ensuing scrum the Casuals were further helped by a "free" for offside, but England missed a good chance. Apparent reluctance to fall on the ball during a long dribble saw the Casuals again in their own half. Midfield play ensued, and Mundy saved well a dangerous rush by the Casuals, who were again helped by a free for picking up in scrum; Turner attempting an impossible place-kick. Corbett was then responsible for a run but hung on too long. Scrum followed scrum and the game remain, in midfield, till a punt and followed up by Moir being poorly returned by ONeil, the Casuals pressed, only to be driven back in the loose by the opposing forwards. Half time arrived with the Somersets leading as under.

Somerset Light Infantry	1 try	3 points.
The Casuals	...	nil.

An excellent kick opening the second half found touch for the Casuals well into the opposite "25," but Connor slipping and getting on the head, a long kick by a Somerset forward saw them attacking. Driven back to the centre, they were soon up again through their forwards, attacking hard but in throwing out from touch, Percy made the mistake of not sending the ball in far enough. A brilliant tackle by Corbett on Morris trying to run round found the Casuals relief. The Somersets were afforded a great chance through a free kick on the Casuals' "25" line; but the ball being grounded too early, it went wide. A good three-quarter move at the half-way line by the Somersets was first stopped by Haigh and then by Corbett, who just caught hold of Morris's jersey, as he was running in. Corbett next cleverly intercepting, got well away but could not escape O'Neil. A run started by Moir, now playing half, went from Corbett to Turner who looked like getting through but Morris just got his foot and brought him down. Morris and Percy relieved for Rowe to save prettily—though somewhat luckily. The Casuals were hard pressed and the rather feeble kick by Rowe was marked by Morris, who made a good attempt at a dropped-goal. An off-side kick to the Casuals was followed by one to the Somersets near half-way, and Sutton made a good attempt at goal. The Somersets still pressing, Turner was forced to touch down and the whistle following soon after left the Somersets narrow winners. Score:—

Somerset Light Infantry Hty.....3 points.
The "Casuals".....nil.

TEAMS.

Some sets.		"Casuals."
Oneil	Back	Lt. Rowe, R.I.M.
Morris.....	Three-Quarters	Moir (Capt)
Lewis		Lt. Corbett, R. A.
Mundy.....		Capt. Turner, R. A.
Williams...		Connor, R. A.
Percy	Halves	P. B. Haigh, I.C.S.
Keates.....		H. G. Weber.
Lt. Sulton (Capt)....	Forwards	Lt. Blandford, R.A.
Whittick ..		Lt. Abbott, R. A.
Geen		S. M. Sheffan.
Williams...		Corporal England R
Francis ...		Wheatly, R.A.
Wa'ton ...		Monckton, R. A.
Gillett ...		Jackson, R. A.
Mullins ...		O'Neill, R. A.

Referee... Mr. Hearsn.

To day.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

RACING.

Poona Closed Meeting.

MONDAY, 31st AUGUST.

Entries closed yesterday.

THE HURDLE PLATE.—Distance—1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.

Captain Meynell's Recovery, Capt F W Barrett's Cairnsmore, Capt Hon D Bingham's St Michael, Mr Max Rommel's Good Luck, Capt Gibb's Nell Gwynne, Capt Gourlie's Donald, Major G Moore's Daroji, and Mr G P Dosen's Umatbee.

THE HORSE WELTER PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Capt F W Barrett's Cairnsmore, Capt Hon D Bingham's St Michael, Mr Corbett's Platoon, Capt, Honston and Major Hanpessy's Yuba, Capt. Hodgson's Pencher, Capt. Hodgson's The Earl, Capt. Gibb's Nell Gwynne, Mr Mourison's Lady Lomond, Capt. H. D. M. C. Neile's White Heather, Major G. Moore's Daroji, Major Berticlay's Oscudor, Mr. G. P. Cowns' Umatbea, Mr. E. Rubi's Chassepot, Mr. Beaumont's Spirea, Mr. Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, Mr. Fred's Raincloud.

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Capt. Hon. D. Bingham's Redshot, Mr. F. K. Jackson's Carmenita, Mr. A D Barton's Cracker, Major G. Moore's Tete-a-Tete, Major G. Moore's Robin, and Mr. Beaumont's Belle Olaf.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Capt Toogood's Veto, Col Sisted's Modesty, Major Pitman's Express, Capt. Meynell's Mirdas, Capt. H. R. Hopwood's Gendarme, Capt. Meynell's Mirdas, Mr. R. A. Willis' M. V. O., Capt. Hodgson's The Munshi, Major G. Moore's Sher, Mr. Scott Nimmo's Bethy, Mr. Fred's Court-Martial and Deenar, Col. Abud's Martini, Mr. Denison's Minoe, and Mr. Morison's Young Lomond.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. O'Donnell's Mashook, Capt Hon. D. Bingham's Beautiful Boy, Capt, F. W. Barrett's Matlich, Capt. Meynell's Mirdas, Mr. R. A. Willis' M. V. O., Mr. Sanderson's Fusee Mr. Morison's Raffles, Mr. Morison's White Oats, Capt Greig's racus, Capt. Hodgson's Greenfinch, and Major G. Moore's Sher.

ONE POLO PLATE.—Distance—3 furlongs. Capt Meynell's Rosales, Capt Hon D Binghams Redshot, Capt H R Hopwoods Dairy Maid. Capt Gibbs' Noble Lady, Capt Gourlies Rockfeller, Mr E St C Gray's Pretty Polly, Mr R Bwood's "Pirtradilly," Major G. Moore's Robin's, Mr Beaumont's Belle Olaf, and Major P Kilkelly's Jimcrack.

THE ARAB POLO PLATE. Distance—3 furlongs. Capt Meynell's Arabistan, Capt Hon D Bingham's Puck and Beautiful Boy, Capt H R Hopwood's Roy, Capt Lambton's Ramh, Major Sander's Skylight, Capt Greig's Racuse Capt Gourlie's Forester, Mr Morison's, Great Shot, Capt. Hodgson's Goldren Wren, Mr Denison's Max.

Second Entries close at 6 p.m. to-day.

7th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY 29TH AUGUST.

Entries closed at 6 p. m. yesterday.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Aga S. Shah's Sugar Apple, Mr.S.A, Wahed's Hara Galahad, Mr. M. Goculdass's Greenstone and Apology, Mr.G. K's. Wolferton, Mr. R. R. S's Metal Maid, Uro, and Oakton. Mr. James' Gambara, Messrs. Wood and Badger's Keenadra and Squire Alfred, H H Maharaja Jam Sahib's Metal Boy, Thakur Sripal Singh's The Master, Mr. P B Avasia's Conscience and Dormant, Mr E Rube's Chassepot, and Mr Jiji's Soericomar (by Marco), and Bucolic (by Sain Foin—Sonabina).

THE ALL PONY CONSOLATION PLALE. Distance—6 furlongs. Major G Moore's Tete-a-Tete Mr T K Jackson's Carmenita, Mr M Goculdass's Minnie, Mr M Goculdass's Lady Leslie, and Evening Harold, Mr Kelso's Russby, H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's General Fife, Mr R B Avasia's Chippy Norton, Mr Beumont's Belle Olaf.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Colonel Stisted's Sublime, Mr. A. S. Oomar Godolphin and Rajput, Mr. Newton's Saced and Priest Craft, Mr. J. Scott Nimmo's Betty, Colonel Beaver's Rufus, Mr. Pell's Hullo, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Tamim, Mr. Newton's Little John, Mr. Ham Hazamtu's Rogers, Mr M Goculdass's Najmi and Prince Chestnut, Mr Pitt's Phantom, Mr D Runchordass's Engine, Mr F Mullen's Sir George, Mr Hajee Sulleman's Gancho, Mr Adil's Zari, Mr Adil's Plassy, Mr Yusuff Abdoola's Gwalior, Mr L R Kapadia's Gafal, Mr J M Mistry's Jalmood, Mr H Jamsetjee's Good Morning, Mr R R S's Sherali, and Disguise, Mr Artin Assayie's Little Joker, Mr Beg's Happy Land, Mr Mahoomed Hajee Ebrahim's Little Martaban, Colonel Abud's Mardin, and Mr De Souza's Minx.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Mr. J. B's Remembrance, Mr. Pitt's Fritz (14·0), Mr. Ali bin Talib's Chungez and Matan, Mr, A. M Man's His Highness, Mr. Aboola Mana's Arab Sheik Mr. A. M. Ameer's The Barb, Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Dardanelles, Mr. G. A. Wahed's Elector, Mr. M. Goculdass's Kastantin, Messrs. M. Goculdass and Zamil's Balmoral, Mr. D. Runchordas' Ashroff, Mr. A. R. Ameer's Hamrin, Mr. Mahmood Shirazi's Zargaum, Mr. G. K's Moonim. Mr. Adil's Goocab, Mr. Adil's Come Soon, Messrs. Syed A Mir and A. Mistry's g a h Fattahal Kher, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Young Salamic, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Little Gafil, Mr. R. R. S.'s Devon, Mr. R. S. Forage's Safoog and Saree, Mr. Essa Mulla Suleman's Talib, Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Wellington, Mr. Beg's Dhamas, H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Brigand, Thakur Sripal Singh's Nusser, Mr. Freed's Deenar, Mr. Denison's Min, and Mr. Ahmed Abdoola's Real Blood.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. G. Oomer's Godolphin, E. K. Sirdar Singhji and A. S. Oomer's Mutlag, Mr. Newton's Fallah, Mr. Pitt's Fritz and Hullo, Mr Ali bin Talib's Farick, Mr Ali bin Talib's Santra, and Afreed, Mr Ebrahim Mana's Arcadia, Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Holker, Mr A M Ameer's Turkish Flag III, Messrs A M Ameer and Newton's b a h Viceroy, Mr A W Essa's Fairfield, Mr M Ooculdas's Jehangir, Messrs M Goculdas A Nanji's Ateyba, Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's Spectator, Mer Kadoo bin Salch's Hishan, Mr Mshmood Shirazis Portas, Mr Abdoola Fattah's Hamayoon, Mr Rowland's Good Chance, Mr Syed Rashid's Hoodrib Mr G K's Muddaries, Mr Adil's Hartyn, Mr Adil's Surrender, Mr. Goolam Hyder's Light, Messrs. A. Mistry and Syed Agamir's b a h Nasaralla. Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's Virtuous Bay, Mr. L. K. Kapadia' Little Gafal, Mr. Hussein bin Zahir's Narsin, Mr. H. Jamsetji's Good Morning, Mr. Mohsen Abdool Aziz's Murzook, Mr. Murjeed Jurje's Silver Stream, Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Hasty Jack, Mr. Mahamed Hajee Ebrahim's Little Martaban, Mr. Daya Khalil's Surgeon, Messrs. A. A. Saif and S. A. Wahed's Toskin, Mr. Jassim bin Mahomed's Blood. Mr. Jawad Mahomed's Haran, Mr. A. Rehman's Surfraz, and Mr. Ahmed Abdoola's Real Blood.

If necessary after declaration on forfeit at 12 noon on Thursday 27th August the entries will be divided and two races given.

THE WELTER CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's bin Saood, Major G. Moore's Shier, Mr. Abdoola Mona's Hamid, Messrs A. M. Ameer and Mr. Goculdass's Transfer, Messrs M. Goculdass and Tahat Yoni's Meesdham, Mr. M Gedas' Winter, Mr. R. Macdonald's Fate, Mr. G. vs. Mannlickes, Mr. Adil's Soucab, Mr. Goolam Hyders's Light, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Russam, and Mr. H. Jethabhai's Neleem.

POLO.

Poona Junior Tournament.

THE SEMI-FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament, which commenced on Monday, the 17th instant, and which will wind up next Wednesday, has been most successfully engineered so far by Mr. Johnstone, the Honorary Secretary. The pavilion has been the rendezvous of Poona Society during the past week, when the different regiments were good enough to be "At Home" and to allow their bands to play. Colonel Westlake and the Officers of the 26th P. W. O. Cavalry extended their well known hospitality to the fair and brave who had assembled in great strength in the pavilion, while the band of the 107th Pioneers played a delightful selection of music during the afternoon.

Two games in the semi-finals were at length played and their progress was followed with keen interest, as the fate of the two teams had to be decided for the final battle. The first game was between the 34th Poona Horse, who have for three years past been the heroes of the Junior Tournament, and the Central India Horse, who have very sportingly come down all the way from Mhow to play. It was a great game from start to finish, and the Central Indians had the sympathy of all at the end when they had the misfortune to be defeated by 5 goals to 1.

The next game between the Royal Engineers from Kirkee and the Buccaneers was equally interesting. It originally looked as if the Engineers had the better of the Buccaneers, particularly when they scored the first goal, but eventually they met with decidedly bad luck and the tide turning in favour of the Buccaneers the latter hit goal after goal till they knocked out the Engineers by 3 goals to 1. The final win rests between the Poona Horse and the Buccaneers.

FIRST GAME.

POONA HORSE vs. C. I. HORSE.

1. Mr. Studdy.	1. Cap. Gourlie.
2. Mr. Gray.	2. Col. Grant.
3. Mr. Hildebrand.	3. Capt. Hogg.
Back.—Capt. Lucas.	Back.—Capt. Catgrave.

UMPIRES.

Capt. the Hon. Bingham and Mr. Moir.

1ST CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was thrown in, the Poona Horse made headway for the C. I H's. and Colonel Hogg was to it there and speedily hit it to the centre, from where it was speedily driven up to the Poona Horse's quarter. Then with a very fast run down the field the Poona Horse had the ball well within shooting range of the C. I. H. goal, and Lucas coming up strong, from back, hit a goal on the point of time. Poona Horse, 1 goal: C. I. H., nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Starting from the centre the Poona Horse were at once on to the ball and Hildebrand, in attempting a long shot for goal just missed. But the attack was resumed with renewed vigour when Gray cleared with the ball to the C. I. H. end and Studdy getting on to it in the nick of time, hit it clean through the sticks. A minute later the C. I. H. had the ball up at the Poona Horse's end, Colonel Grant having swept down the field with it, but before he could get near enough to score, Hildebrand was on to the spheroid and hit it back to midfield, when the chukker ended. Poona Horse, 1 goal, C.I.H. nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—A minute after the start the C.I.H. had the ball at the Poona Horse's end, where a determined effort to score was frustrated by the Poona Horse. The ball was in dangerous proximity to the Poona Horse's flags, and on three occasions in rapid succession the C. I. H. struck for goal, but missed till, Col. Catgrave found an opening and shaking off the bunch, got on to the ball and hit the first goal for his side. The next minute the Poona Horse swept down the field, with Lucas at the head of the procession, and having met with no opposition when he got within shooting range hit a clean goal and then the chukker close. Poona Horse, 1 goal; C. I. H., nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—From the throw in, Colonel Grant met the ball and with a long drive sent it whigging up to the Poona Horse flags, where a shot for goal went wide. The next instant C. I. H. had another chance to score, but again the shot missed the mark. Then the Poona Horse cleared the opposite end with Gray driving the ball along, and following it he got within shooting range, but in striking for goal the ball hit the post. C. I. H. were quick enough to hit it out of its dangerous position and to run away with it to midfield, from where the Poona Horse returned it to the C. I. H. territory, and Lucas with a clean drive got it through. Poona Horse, 1 goal, C. I. H., nil.

5TH CHUKKER.—No sooner the ball was in play then Gray was to it, and with one long drive sent it up from the centre to the mouth of the C. I. H. goal, from where it was speedily whipped away by the C. I. H., but the next instant the Poona Horse were again on to it, and having another shot at long range Gray hit it through. Shortly after the bugle sounded and the game wound up as follows:—Poona Horse 5 goals; Central India Horse, 1 goal.

SECOND GAME.

ROYAL ENGINEERS vs. THE BUCCANEERS

1. Capt. Skipwith.	1. Mr. Charrington.
2. Capt. Bremner.	2. Mr. Jackson.
3. Mr. Loring.	3. Capt. Hodgson,
Back.—Mr. Arbuthnot.	Back.—Mr. Wood.

UMPIRES.

Capt. Popham and Capt. Bingham.

1ST CHUKKER.—The initial stages of the game were characterized by very fast up and down play followod bysome stick play in midfield and then the Buccaneers cleared to the Engineers' end, but nothing of serious description transpired at that quarter.

The Engineers next had the ball up at the Buccaneers' end, and twice hit behind the line. Shortly after the Buccaneers cleared with the spheroid to the opposite end, when the chukker closed. R. E. nil; the Buccaneers. nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—A minute after the throw in the Engineers got away with the ball to the Buccaneers' end and Loring getting clear of the rest shot it through. The next instant the Engineers were again worrying the Buccaneers at the latter's quarter and were within an ace of scoring for the second time as the ball was a yard or two away from the goal post, but the Buccaneers managed to rush in and hit it away, when the chukker, closed. R.E., 1 goal, Buccaneers, nil.

3RD. CHUKKER.—The Buccaneers were on the ball from the start and Charrington clearing with it to the Engineers' end got it within shooting range and hit it behind the line. The Engineers had their innings next and sweeping down the field gave the Buccaneers a pretty anxious time for a couple of minutes. The ball was in action in very dangerous proximity to the Buccaneers' flags, but before any damage could be done the chukker ended. RE., nil, Buccaneers, nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Soon after the throw-in, the Engineers cleared to the Buccaneers' end, where an attempt to score was made at long range; but the shot went wide. The next instant the Buccaneers ran the ball down to the opposite end and Wood hit the first goal for his side. A second later the operation was repeated by Wood. Shortly after Engineers had the ball up to the Buccaneers' end, and a hit for goal sent it an inch off the mark and a minute later the chukker closed. R.E., nil; Buccaneers, 2 goals.

5TH CHUKKER.—From the moment the ball was thrown in the Engineers were on to it and some fast up and down play followed for a couple of minutes till the Buccaneers hit behind the line. On hitting out the Buccaneers were again on to the ball and hit a goal on the point of time. The chukker and game accordingly ended as follows—Buccaneers, 3 goals; R. E., 1 goal.

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB.

vs.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

A cricket match was played last Sunday on the Esplanade ground between the above clubs and resulted in a draw. John Bright Club going in first to bat scored 100 runs to which Messrs. A. Vajifdar, H. Choksy, D. Daruvalla, and M. Liboowalla contributed 20, 13, 11 and 10 runs respectively. Messrs. Ganpat and Gazdar for the Young Zoroastrians secured 4 wickets for 18 runs and 2 for 6 respectively. Then the Young Zoroastrian Club commenced its innings, but at 6-15 when the score stood at 57 runs for 9 wickets, its captain, Dinsha Pavri, called his players in abruptly and thus the match ended in a draw. Messrs. Bhapoo, V. Palvankar and Khodayji scored 11, 11 and 10 runs respectively. Messrs. D. Daruvalla and M. Limboowalla bowled well for the Bright C.C. and secured 5 wickets for 21 runs and 4 for 15 runs respectively.

MADHAVLAL RUNCHODLAL CUP.

The final match of the Junior Cricket Tournament for the above Cup was played at Ahmedabad on August 23rd, between a junior team of the Telang High School, Godhra, and the Government Middle School, Ahmedabad, and resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 14 runs. The Cup which was in the posssession of the Government Middle School, Ahmedabad, has now been won by the Telang High School.

The following are the scores:—

THE TELANG HIGH SCHOOL, GODHRA.

1st Innings.

Anupsing, c (Balashanker), b Balashanker	17
Salebhai, c (Bhogilal), b Anantlal	8
Mobsinali, c (Anantlal) b Naginlal	0
Abdulkadir, b Anantlal	13
Gulamali, b Anantlal	5
Nariman, b Anantlal	8
Sankalchand, b Anantlal	1
Ardeshir, not out	8
Chimanlal, b Anantlal	0
Jivanlal, c (Ratilal), b Naginlal	0
Ochanlal, b Naginlal	1
Byes...	2
Total	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	W	O
Naginlal	26	3	8
Anantlal	25	6	10
Balashanker	10	1	3

GOVT. MIDDLE SCHOOL, AHMEDABAD.

1st Innings.

Vishnuprasad, b Abdulkadir	4
Balashanker, run out	4
Narindra, b Salebhai	9
Parbhudas, c (Salebhai), b Salebhai	1
Naginlal, c (Mobsinali) b Abdulkadir	4
Anantlal, b Salebhai	0
Bhogilal, b Abdulkadir	2
Sarabhai, b Salebhai	0
Jivanlal, b Salebhai	0
Ratilal, not out	0
Ramanlal, b Abdulkadir	0
Byes...	2
Total...	26

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	W	O	M
Salebhai	14	5	12	3
Abdulkadir	10	4	12	5

2nd Innings.

Vishnuprasad, c (Gulamali), b Salebhai	1
Anantlal, c (Jeevanlal) b Salebhai	1
Narendra, b Abdulkadir	0
Naginlal, c (Abdulkadir), b Salebhai	7
Parbhudas b Abdulkadir	5
Bhogilal, c (Salebhai), b Salebhai	3
Balashanker, b Abdulkadir	3
Sarabhai, b-b-W b Salebhai	1
Ratilal, c (Anupsing), b Salebhai	0
Chimanlal, not out	0
Ramanlal, c (Mohsinali), b Salebhai	0
Byes...	2
Total	23

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	W	O	M
Salebhai	7	7	9	5
Abdulkadir	14	3	8	2

GOVERNMENT TEL. REC. CLUB

vs.

GRINDLAY, GROOM C. C.

This match, in connection with the Bombay Cricket League, was played on the Oval between the Govt. Telegraph Rec. Club and Grindlay Groom Cricket Club and resulted in a draw, Grindlays having 59 runs to make with 3 wickets in hand at call of time.

Score:—

GOVT. TEL. REC. CLUB.

Lt. F W Townend, c I B Mistri, b D Mistri	15
Mr G Sorris, c Patel, b N Chinoy	24
Mr A Moore, b D Mistri	0
Mr V D'Souza, c Innes Ker, b D Mistri	2
Mr G Edie, b N Chinoy	11
Mr S D'Silva, run out	9
Mr A Taylor, c P Chinoy, b N Chinoy	11
Mr A Silva, not out	12
Mr B D'Souza, b N Chinoy	1
Mr N Leslie, (capt), not out	24
Mr B Singh, did not bat	0
Extras...	3
Total (for 6 wickets)...	98

GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

Mr Limji, c Edie, b Taylor	0
Mr Kerrawalla, c Sorris, b Taylor	6
Mr B Mistri, b Sorris...	1
Mr B Patel, b Sorris...	4
Mr D Mistri, c Moore, b Taylor	1
Mr N Chinoy, c Moore, b Sorris	2
Mr M Innesker, c Townend, b Taylor	7
Mr Shapoorji, not out	11
Mr Davar, not out	Did not bat
Mr P Chinoy	
Mr Motiwala	
Extras...	8
Total (for 7 wickets) ...	40

"AEROPLANES AS CHEAP AS BYCYCLES."

Mr. Valentia Steer, writing in "Cassell' Magazine, reminds us of Colonel Fullerton's recent prophecy that "in a few years aeroplanes will be as cheap as bicycles." Perhaps many of us may think this is saying a little too much, but, as the writer says:—

"It must be remembered that ten years ago the motor-car was practically unknown; five years ago it was still a curiosity. Experts declare that flying-machine development has proceeded faster than that of motor-cars in their infancy."

Moreover, although the writer was able to bring his aeroplane records up to April last, before his article went to press, his information is already a little out of date, for since then aeroplanes have made two, it not three, new records. Was it not between fifteen and sixteen miles that M. Delagrage flew the other day?

DIFFICULTIES BEING SOLVED.

One or two extracts from the article:—

"The difficulties of the man on the aeroplane may be best realised by comparing them with those of a bicyclist. The latter has only two forms of equilibrium to study—that of the right and the left. Put the man in the flying machine has, besides this, to allow for a plunging movement forward and

A DOCTOR'S PARLIAMENT.

Some Interesting Medical Opinions.

Nearly 1,000 members of the British Medical Associaton have been attending the annual meeting in Sheffield and opinions were expressed on a vast number of subjects important with regard to health. Here are some of them.

Dr. Edmund Owen declared that "the boys and lads who lived in Sheffield, and who wished to grow into proper Yorkshiremen, should live the life of the country people as nearly as they could, and rich inhabitants who wished to do their part in keeping up the old Yorkshire stock should endeavour to give the boys and lads a chance in that direction. They should be taught and encouraged to play football and cricket, to join in running and walking matches, and to rid themselves of the belief that the greatest happiness was to be found in a music-hall."

Speaking of the need for research experiments, Dr. Owen said:—"It is necessary, but it is not cruel. It is as necessary as the mutilation of young male horses, sheep, and cattle, which is universally practised in order that they may be better fitted for the service of man, and about which, by-the-by, the anti-vivisector has strangely little to say. If it ever comes to pass that the society with the blood-curdling name shall feel called upon to bring out a new edition of the revised version, one will be anxious to see how they will deal with the sayings of the kindest man that ever lived, that we are of more value than many sparrows, and even that man is 'much better than a sheep.'"

ADVANTAGES OF OPEN AIR.

Dr. J. Kingston Fowler said:—"I look forward to a more general use of sanatoriums for a variety of affections other than tuberculosis. As the advantages of an open-air life, combined with careful medical supervision, become better known, the sea voyage which so often means life in a windy passage on deck, and a stuffy cabin below, and the hotel at a health resort on the Continent, where influenza perhaps is rife, will be replaced by sanatoria in convalescence from acute disease. My belief and hope is that sanitorium treatment and vaccine therapy will prove of mutual assistance in our warfare against a disease which is now in retreat, and over which those who come after us may obtain a complete victory."

Dr. H. Scurfield (Medical Officer of Health for Sheffield) read a paper in which he showed that the dusty trades of Sheffield produced their chief effect by increasing the mortality from consumption and disease of the breathing apparatus. Of the population over twenty-five years of age, while in England three males died from consumption to two females, in Sheffield six males died to two females. This meant that about 120 grinders over the age of twenty-five died every year in Sheffield from consumption who would not die if the conditions of work were as good in Sheffield as in the rest of the country. Mortality from pneumonia and bronchitis was also markedly higher among males in Sheffield than in England generally. The death-rate of the grinders from phthisis was more than six times, and the death-rate from respiratory diseases was nearly three times that of the average male in Sheffield. In the case of cutlers, the death-rate from phthisis was nearly three times, and that from respiratory diseases four times, that of the average male in Sheffield.

CONCERNING APPENDICITIS.

On the subject of appendicitis Mr. Pye-Smith said inflammation of the appendix was now so prevalent, and so frequently of a dangerous type, that it was hardly surprising that serious suggestions should have been made for its prophylaxis by the radical method of the universal removal in health of an organ of so little apparent use, and possessed of such dangerous possibilities. Were the operation for its removal attended with no more risk, expense, and other inconveniences than ordinary anti-variolous vaccination, and were the incidence on the population of appendicitis anything approaching that of small-pox among the unvaccinated, the suggestion might deserve their careful consideration, though the analogy between the two cases was far from being a close one But none of those propositions could be accepted as true. Two other suggestions of definitely restricted applicability had been made for the removal of the uninflamed appendix. One was that it should as a rule be amputated whenever in the course of an operation it was exposed, and was judged from its appearance, or from its proximity to diseased structures, or to parts being operated on, to be in more than ordinary danger of becoming inflamed. The other was that its removal should be effected during the quiescent or interval stage, when an attack of appendicities had been recovered from without operation.

Dr. J. Kingston Fowler, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in London University, asked:—"How many people received gratuitous legal advice? For thirty years the abuse of hospitals had been a burning subject. He suggested that in future the role of the consulting physician should be more clearly defined, and that some recognised means should be provided whereby he might be able, if he so desired, to let it be known that he had ceased to undertake regular medical attendance. It might be so now in theory, but if so the theory and practice differed. It should be as simple as it was for a barrister to become a King's Counsel. He believed that by the adoption of this step the consultants would attain a higher position in the estimation of the public, and that the general practitioner would thereby obtain an assurance, which he now lacked that he would not be supplanted in the confidence of his client."

SOLDIERS AND ALCOHOL.

Some strong statements in favour of abstinence were made by the doctors. Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Davies, Professor of Hygiene at the Royal Army Medical College, contended that statistics showed that alcohol was not good for long and continued effort; men were far better without it when exposed to extremes of climate, and both in barracks and on active service they did their work better, if they took no alcohol. The system of making drinking too much the attraction of the canteen should be altered. The consumption of alcohol was steadily diminishing to the advantage of the individual soldier and of the Army as a whole.

Major Blackham said experiments had altogether upset the old popular notion that the solid foundation of the British Army was the roast beef of Old England. Speaking of alcohol, his experience told him that it was best left alone by the soldier, and even in hospital its use was rarely justified. The issue of "tots of rum" on cold nights was not only not desirable, but absolutely pernicious.

The doctors have "an ethical committee." One of its reports dealt with "the etiquette of consultation," and it declared that "to facilitate the arrangement of such consultations, it is necessary to protect the interests of the attending practitioner.

"In the procedure leading to consultation, the advantage of facilitating communication between the attending practitioner and the consultant is obvious when it is recognised that in the large majority of instances the attending practitioner has a fuller knowledge of the previous medical history of the patient."

BY THE WAY.

SOME COSTLY TOYS.

The presentation by President Fallieres of a costly toy railway to the Czarevitch reminds us that one of the first model railways, on anything like a large scale, was the most prized possession of the ill-fated Prince Imperial when a boy. It was constructed in the gardens of the Tuileries, and is said to have cost 50,000fr. In the private grounds of Mr. T. H. Shriver, a wealthy resident of Denver, Colorado, is a still more remarkable miniature railway. On a circular track, 400ft. long, with a gauge of 8 3-4in., Mr. Shriver drives a train of eight Lilliputian carriages, carrying a dozen or more passengers. The Rev. H. L. Warneford, of Windsor, is the proud proprietor of "the Chicago and Jericho Railway," with its cuttings and tunnels, stations and signal-boxes; while a Manchester gentleman, Mr. P. H. S' Leigh, has (or had not long ago) in a specially constructed room a similar railway, of 270ft. in length and 6in. gauge, over which a £300 engine draws exquisite models of passenger and luggage trains.

DR. VON HOHENZOLLERN.

The German Emperor's devotion to, and pride in, his six stalwart sons has again and again been justified by the youths' performances at school and in the Army. Prince August Wilhelm, who has now received his doctor's degree at Strasburg University, is the first Hohenzollern Prince who has ever gained titular honours at a German University. That the thesis which gained him his new title should have been on the development of the Commissariat Department in the Prussian Army before the days when the first king ascended the throne would please the Imperial father in quite a particular manner. The fact that one of his sons should combine knowledge of military matters with the gift of expressing his knowledge in such prose as will commend it to the scholastic dignitaries of a University, must be as gratifying to William II., as it is to the average educated German when a University man embarks upon a business career, a course not at all infrequent in Germany. And Frederick the Great would surely turn with pleasure in that heavy black sarcophagus of his in the Garnison Kirche at Potsdam if he knew that at last a descendant has arisen who promises to make a name as an intellectual. Prince August Wilhelm, by the way, has always been the "clever one" among the young Hohenzollerns, though he did not shine and sparkle in society as did one or two of his brothers.

THE BITER BIT.

A good Boissier-Renan anecdote is told by a Continental contemporary. One day Boissier arrived at Renan's home with a beaming face, saying, "Now I'll tell you a piece of news that will humiliate you. My autograph has fetched a higher price than yours." "That does not surprise me," Renan said serenely. "And where did you hear this?" It then turned out that at an auction a day or two ago a Renan autograph had been sold for three francs and a Boissier for five. "Well," Renan went on, "now let me tell you the reason. There were three faults in the spelling of your letter, which is now lying here on my writing table. A friend of mine was at the auction and made a higher bid for the letter, after noticing the artificial gems that adorned your prose. He brought it to me in order that I might return it to you, instead of reaching the public, which might get a bad impression of the accomplishments of members of the French Academy."

THE GOLD-BEARING TREE.

The fact that the recent attempt at manufacturing diamonds has failed rather sensationally does not seem to have acted as a deterrent on the modern prototype of the alchemist of old. For the good news has just been published by a French botanist that there are certain trees growing in auriferous soil which absorb the precious metal and hang it daintily upon their branches, in the form of leaves and flowers and fruit. This sounds like a mixture of the fairy-tale of the discontented tree that wished for golden leaves and then was stripped by robbers, and a passage from good old Sir John Mandeville's travels; and if only the exact geographical situation of the gold-bearing trees were given we (and our readers) might go and gather gold by the bushel. But that little detail is for the present withheld.

"THE RIGHT SET."

Together with a great deal of thoughtful and appreciative criticism, a large number of interesting incidents and anecdotes are contained in Mr. W. H. Pollock's "impressions of Henry Irving," which has just been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. In illustration of the extraordinary care and thought which Irving gave to all details of a play, Mr. Pollock tells how, before a revival of the famous "Bells," several sets of new sledge-bells, attached to miniature collars, were brought to the actor: "He had them sounded in succession with a well-managed indication of the close, distant and graduated effects, over and over again, while he listened intently before he began to eliminate them one by one until one set was left for final consideration. Then he listened again more carefully than ever to that set, and then he turned to Mr. Loveday a very accomplished musician, and said, 'Now, isn't that the right set?' a question which produced an emphatic 'Not a doubt about it.'" The minute attention to details of this, Mr. Pollock says, produced the fine effect that marked all performances at the Lyceum under Irving's management.

COMEDY IN TRAGEDY.

Another side of Irving's character is illustrated by a curious story told to Mr. Pollock by the actress who was playing Desdemona to Irving's Othello at the Lyceum: "What," she said in pathetic tones, "what do you think he said when he was supposed to be stifling me behind the curtains? Can you guess?" I replied, naturally, that I could not. "Why, he asked me what my mother ordered for supper. Think of it!" Mr. Pollock, after thinking of it, came to the conclusion that with Irving (as with Garrick, who cracked jokes at the wing between the passionate outbursts of Lear) the thrusting of trivial matters into the interstices of a great emotion was a temporary and much-needed respite from the highest strain of mental and physical intensity.

WINE BILLS.

Presiding at the meeting of the Gordon Hotels, the Earl of Bessborough, accounting for some reduction in income, said that the wine bill of the average guest was decreasing—was, indeed, 50 per cent. less than ten years ago. A marked decline had taken place within the last two years. Not only were there more hotels in London than formerly, but there were fewer people who cared to spend money.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A FOOLISH OLD CURL.

Fifteen years ago or more the fashion for two or even three sisters being dressed "pin for pin" alike long after they had passed out of schoolroom supervision was at the height and apex of its popularity. Du Maurier's pictures invariably represented the stout mother followed by her charming train of slim girlish daughters, dressed alike after the fashion of a cortege of bridesmaids, and under the magical pen or pencil of the "society artist" the idea by no means lacked attractiveness. In reality, however, it was by no means so effective as it appears at the first blush, and the fact that it is rapidly coming back to favour can hardly be termed a cause for congratulation. It is not only a question of ballroom attire, when the puzzled danseur finds his best means of distinguishing between two sisters by his hasty notes on their attire scribbled on the margin of his programme, when the "pink Miss—" can easily be distinguished in spite of her likeness to her white clad sister, but in the system of dressing a couple of girls exactly alike one invariably loses by the arrangement, more especially when one sister is better-looking as well as younger than the other. A clever writer has given it as her opinion that every member of a family should chalk out a particular line for herself, and if such is the case she should undoubtedly strengthen her position by dressing to her part instead of merging her individuality in that of her sister.

NECKLACES AND DRESSES.

The fashion for wearing immensely long necklaces of huge beads, pebbles, or crystals grows apace, and every woman has her chain or supply of chains cut and polished, and often weighing something very nearly approaching a pound. The many shades of pale saffron and canary yellow, which have made a more than tentative appearance in the world of fashion, and are carried out in shanting, cloth, or linen, with which are worn blouses dyed to match, has created an immediate vogue for amber beads, both cloudy and clear, which supply a very pretty and effective finish to the toilette. One of the points, however, which not a few women are apt to overlook where the yellow gown is concerned, is the sovereign importance of a touch of black introduced into the scheme. A yellow gown without even a hint of black to relieve it is, in fact, as insipid as goose without apple sauce or a moated grange without its ghost, and represents one of the most uninteresting of modistic plats. The manner in which the relieving touch shall be introduced is, however, a matter which requires the most careful consideration, and one of the prettiest and most effective touches where a picture gown of this description is concerned is the long chain of narrow black velvet ribbon ending in a miniature locket, which can be worn in addition to or without the amber necklace, and which acts as the "little more" to ensure the success of the ensemble.

CORNFLOWER-BLUE AND PINK.

One of the latest ideas in evening gowns was expressed by an example of deep cornflower-blue ninon, a little softer and less pronounced than the flower of the harvest field, and which was made up over a foundation of the palest shell pink. The alliance was a charming one, the gown being worked very lightly in silver lilies, which climbed up on either side of the jupe, while just below the shoulder at the back instead of the front of the gown, a huge cluster of pale pink horse-chestnut blossoms and foliage was worn, another clump of the blossoms being caught in the loosely knotted silver girdle which passed round the waist, and was tied low down on the left side. Copper brown and purple represent another alliance high in favour in the realm of evening wear, the latter providing the doublure over which is draped a tunic of copper-coloured ninon embroidered in purple irises or drooping clusters of wistaria, while the same flowers are repeated on the corsage of the gown.

JUSTICE MOULTON ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

Justice Moulton made some most important statements in giving Judgment on a contested life insurance policy. The company declared that certain statements in the application form were not true.

"For many years," said Justice Moulton, "I have been of opinion that the life insurance business in this country has been to a great extent carried on upon wrong lines, and that the terms of the contract of insurance had been made by the companies gradually more and more strict, till at length in the cases of many companies the security of the assured was reduced to a minimum. It was done by making the assured accept as conditions of the contract all sorts of statements about their health and other circumstances of which they must have only imperfect knowledge, and which in many cases must be matters of opinion. Therefore it was open to a company years after to raise difficulties based, not on any lack of bona-fides on the part of the assured or of any honesty in his way of complying with all the requirements at the time of the insurance, but upon bona-fide mistakes on his part.

COMPANIES' RIGHTS TO DISPUTE.

"But it always was answered by those acquainted with the matter that there was no real danger to the public, because no company would dare to avail itself of its great legal right thus obtained to dispute policies unless there were grounds for believing that there had been fraudulent conduct on the part of the assure. I confess that I do not think that it is a satisfactory thing that contracts which play such an important part in social life as life insurance contracts should be in that position that a company should have vast powers of successfully disputing policies on which people who regularly pay a premium year after year are calculating for the support of their families when they have gone. But this case convinces me that not only is the condition theoretically wrong, but that that confidence which people have with companies guided by considerations of the value of honest treatment of their customers from the business point of view or by considerations of morality, forms an absolutely insufficient security when it comes to be an insurance for a substantial amount of money.

A STRONG COMMENT.

"In so saying I am not speaking of all companies—I am speaking only of the company that we have to deal with in this case. The British Natural Premium Life Association issues advertisements saying that after two years its policies are indisputable except in case of fraud, and I put to counsel appearing for that company a question as to whether this case in which they were disputing the policy did not come precisely within the words of the promise contained in their advertisement that their policy should not be disputed, and he admitted that it did; his sole answer being that I was quoting from an advertisement, from a bait to get customers, and that he had only to do with the actual policy that they had issued—a defence then which a more shameless and cynical breach of faith I cannot imagine. It shows me that this company, at all events, is restrained by no moral considerations whatever in disputing its policies where it thinks it has an opportunity of succeeding."

THE TWO SERVICES.

Concurrently with the long range accuracy which has been attained with the Whitehead torpdeo experiments have taken place with the object of improving the searchlight equipment of battleships and cruisers as a means of defence. Not only have the projectors in several ships been brought down from the masthead platforms and mounted in more advantageous positions near the anti-torpedo armament, but the number of lights has been increased from six to eight, and in recent ships the projectors are of 36in. diameter, instead of 24in., which is the standard type in the older vessels. Experiments are now in progress to ascertain the relative value of the twin 24in. and the single 36in. projectors before deciding which of these types to fit in the ships now building. Attention is also being given to an automatic arc lamp which, it is stated, is a distinct improvement upon the lamps now in use, the carbons being more powerful and the light steady and continuous. A metallic mirror has also been devised, which, unlike the glass one now in use, will possess stronger resistance against the effects of excessive heat and the blast of gun fire. All this demonstrates conclusively that the authorities are fully alive to the importance of counteracting the growing menace of the torpedo, and that in order to do this there must be the closest co-ordination between the anti-torpedo armament and the searchlight equipment.

THE "HIGHFLYER" AND "FOX."

Although a distinct promise was given that the cruiser "Fox" should leave for the East Indies Station to relieve the "Highflyer," immediately upon the conclusion of the fleet exercises, it will be the 15th inst. before she starts upon her voyage says a correspondent of the last Mail. In the circumstances it will not be possible for the "Highflyer" and "Fox" to meet at Suez in the middle of August, as the Civil Lord of the Admiralty stated was the intentions since the "Fox" returned to Devonport on the termination of the fleet exercises it has been found necessary to place her in dock for an examination of the under-water fittings and to have the gun-sights tested in order to rectify some errors in the sighting appliances of the 4·7in. guns. The "Highflyer" is being relieved before her two years' commission has expired, in consequence of the main starboard shaft having been found defective. The temporary repairs which were recently effected at Bombay will apparently enable the "Highflyer" to hold out for a time, judging from the fact that no special effort is being made to expedite the departure of her relief. As it is, the "Highflyer" will be back at Devonport well within two years from the date when she was commissioned, viz., November 26, 1906.

THE "INDOMITABLE'S" PERFORMANCE.

The splendid performance of the "Indomitable" during the run of the last 2,000 miles from Quebec to Cowes, should serve to draw attention to a matter that is often overlooked in these days of hurry and bustle, namely to the way in which the turbines of this battleship-cruiser were made to do their best by the members of the engine-room department, who did the stoking and driving. Quite apart from the encouragement given by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who well knows how to stimulate the zeal of naval men by a long experience in close contact with them as a leader, it must be borne in mind that turbines are comparatively new on board the larger ships of our fleet, and this was the first long sea voyage of the "Indomitable." It is well-known that during recent years naval ships, like our large merchant liners, do much better in the way of high speeds after they have been running long enough for their engines to get thoroughly bedded, and for the nicer adjustments to have been carefully made throughout the whole of the engine and boiler rooms. This causes the initial sea voyage of the "Indomitable" to be looked upon as of a very promising character, as over 26 knots were realised on several successive hours as a sea speed, whereas this was the contract measured mile speed as set forth in the specifications. Hence a sea speed of 27 knots may presently be anticipated in the ordinary course of events. If this is realised, then the fastest British cruiser will be approximately a knot and a-half per hour faster than the fastest British merchant ships which hold the Atlantic record. Such promises and performances are creditable alike to those who design and those who run our warships.

THE COMMAND OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

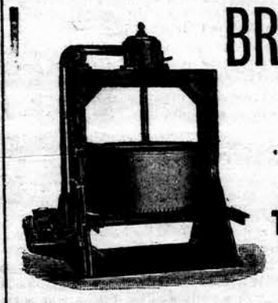
It is interesting in connection with the request of the engineer-officers of our own fleet to be allowed to punish their own men, to take note of the protest of Rear-Admiral Brownson, of the American Navy, against the appointment of a medical officer to the command of hospital ships. Rear-Admiral Converse, a former Chief of Bureau, was also against any such practice, which it will be noticed far transcends any request for executive functions put forward by our naval engineers. These Admirals argued that it was necessary in enforcing discipline and maintaining efficiency that the officers and crews of hospital ships, as well as of other vessels belonging to the Navy should be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Navy, and that the officers entrusted with the command of these vessels should be those whose experience and training qualify them for commanding and navigating the vessels under all conditions of weather and unforeseen contingencies, and serious doubts were therefore entertained as to the advisability or wisdom of placing sea-going vessels under the command of medical officers whose professional training—however proficient in the practice of medicine and surgery—has not been such as to render them well fitted for sea-going ships.

THE ZEPPELIN AIR-SHIP.

Wherever soldiers meet together the disastrous end which has overtaken Count Zeppelin's giant balloon will arouse the most profound sympathy and regret. We have had our own difficulties, and progress is likely to be slow. Perhaps the machine heavier than air will yet give a new direction to endeavour. The veteran German inventor, with enthusiasm and energy which have been recognised too little until recently, has given the best part of his life and nearly all his resources to perfecting his great balloon upon a system which he believed to be the best. He has accomplished a great deal and has, so to speak, prepared the tracks through the atmosphere along which his successors will advance to greater triumphs than are his. The lesson of the misfortune which has utterly destroyed the Count's great creation is obvious. The dirigible balloon lighter than air is still an experiment, and perhaps the Gross and Parseval balloons of the German Army are, more likely to succeed than the monster gas-bag, with its 500,000 cubic feet capacity, which left Friedrichshafen so gallantly and was dragged from its anchorage and blown up on the slope at Echterdingen. The voyage from the starting point by Mannheim, Basel, and Strassburg to the first landing place above Mayence was accomplished at the reduced speed of 36 kilometres per hour, there having been defects in the motor. It was on the return journey that the disaster occurred, the destruction of the airship being witnessed by 40,000 to 50,000 people. The fruit of the garnered experience and the loving labour of many years is thus destroyed, but the Zeppelin balloon has not been constructed in vain. The conditions for acceptance by the German Government were not fulfilled, but the sum of £25,000 paid to the Count is a recognition of his services, and will serve in some measure to mitigate the financial disaster. The policy now adopted by the German War Department will be observed with a good deal of interest.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to
His Majesty the King
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and is the only
Specific in CHOLERA and
DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; dilates, a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.



BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS
FOR TEA PLANTERS.
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

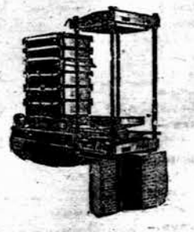
Stephens'
Ink
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS &

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [24TH AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1266 Bars Silver.	22,	London ...	Indian Specie Bank.
34 Boxes Rs ...	2,00,000	Mauritius...	Chartered Bank.
1 Bundle Sov.	2,655	Jeddah ...	H.E.G. Mahamad.
Rupees	45		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 22rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 44 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market has been steady to firm at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and for demand Bank bills and 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. A moderate amount of bills have been offered at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight, but the Banks have only bought sparingly. There is very little enquiry for remittance for the mail but when occasionally 1s. 3 29-32d. demand is available, it is quickly taken by the Bazaar dealers, Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	166
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokonama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady at Rs. 95 5-8 for cash and the settlement and closes unchanged. There has been very little business transacted and the advance in the Bank of Bombay cash balance has not helped the market. Calcutta Market is advised quiet at Rs. 95 5-8 for cash and delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95 10
1st Settlement	„	95 10

Bullion :—

On Saturday the price of Bar silver in London advanced 1-16 to 23 7-8 for ready and for delivery forward in a month. New York was 1-4 up at 51 3-4. Locally the Market opened at 61 1-4 for ready bars but there have been several sellers and at the close the rate is 60 15-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are also weaker and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	60	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	13	9

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We have again little change to report in the general position of our market. A small business is doing in New Crop, but exporters are doing little or nothing. Prices close as under.

Ready cotton is quiet, and there is some pressure to sell, but the demand both from shippers and mills is meagre.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	235	March/99
Good M. G. Broach	229 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan/ 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	196	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	196	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	185	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	180	„
F. G. M. G. Bengals	171	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 8,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·97	4·77	4·70	4·67
—0·2	—0·2	—0·3	—0·2
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	**Mar-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**
4·66	4·65	4·66	4·68	4·69
—0·1	—0·2	—0·2	—0·2	—0·2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 8 6 0
Forward ... ...Rs. 7 11 0 April-May
Tone—Dull.

Rapeseed :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 4 6
„ Yellow Gujerat ... „ 9 10 0
Tone—Dull and declining.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 2 0
„ 9 3 6 Apl.-May.
Tone—Quiet with nothing doing.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 26 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 13 0
Tone.—Quiet with no business passing.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 1 0 April-May
Tone.—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay 1,440
India 63 1-2
Indian Specie Bank 53 1-2

Mills :—

David 385
Kohinoor 757 1-2
Manookji Petit 3,195

Presses :—

New Mofussil 650

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ... 575
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,110
Treacher & Co 610

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej 585
Amritsar-Patti 114
Tapti-Valley 415

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	1,377 bales
Wheat	...	12,798 cwts.
Linseed	...	1,532 „
Rapeseed	...	378 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	1,481 „
Poppyseed	...	331 „
Groundnuts	...	312 „
Castorseed	...	2,484 „
Rice	...	2,058 „
Myrabollams	...	198 „
Cottonseed... ...	...	4,423 „
Mowraseed... ...	...	1,738 „
Gram	...	837 „
Joowar	...	416 „
Maize	...	nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd August, 1908, as compared with the statement of 15th August 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	August. 15. Rs.	August 22. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	101,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	63,12,622	55,55,210
Public Deposits at Branches	50,19,813	45,75,393
Other Deposits ...	7,73,19,893	7,98,77,109
Post Bills ...	64,272	98,272
Sundries ...	16,98,276	16,77,490
Rs....	11,05,41,876	11,18,83,454
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,53,92,120	1,54,54,430
Other authorised Securities.	10,72,556	10,68,085
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	234,31,864	2,27,69,481
Loans do. do.	2,63,21,176	2,42,61,723
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,34,07,267	1,29,91,673
Dead Stock ...	3,10,905	3,10,790
Stamps ...	4,220	4,147
Bullion ...	3,22,801	2,39,882
Balances with other Banks,	12,24,821	14,26,861
Sundries ...	2,08,220	1,47,190
Cash ...	2,88,18,926	3,32,99,192
	11,05,41,876	11,18,83,454

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,125
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	*Buyers* 95
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July... ...	103
Do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,100
Carnatic	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Buyers o/d....	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares...	*Seller* 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)...	*Buyers* 38
Coral	170
Jamalamudgu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ..	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*Buyers* 50
Burma Investment's	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	82s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) ...	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Sellers* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers* 15s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Sellers* 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	98
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	103
Mysore Chromium	nom
New Mysore Manganese	17s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 97-8
Gotacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 105
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ...	£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*2d.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 94
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	106
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid	18s.
Balaghat, fully paid	5s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	9s.
Champion Reef, fully paid	7s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid) ...	3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	4s.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid)	2s. 6d.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	3s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore	1½d.
Hosur Gold[Mines (17s. 4d. paid)	1s. 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	20s.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) ...	1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	95s.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)...	6d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	6d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	25s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	12s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	20s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	1s. 6d.
Shimoga Goldfield...	*Sellers* Rs. 4
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	*Nom.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 22ND AUGUST 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 22nd August 1908. By Council Bills £6,83,123
By Gold ..... nil.
Balance to be remitted from 23rd August 1908 to 31st March 1909 .....£17,816,877

A WOMAN who is seeking a divorce in the Nebraska courts has had fifteen husbands, of whom six are still alive. During the hearing of the case, she had to refer to a written list of her spouses, as she could not remember all their names.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co., writing from Hongkong, on August 7, report on the Yarn Market, as follows :—

Our last circular was dated the 24th ultimo.

Our anticipation of further enhancement in prices at date of last report has been wholly realised. A strong market has prevailed throughout the past fortnight; assisted as it has been by the smallness of stocks in first hands and continuance of inquiries from the interior, prices mounted up in almost all the more desirable spinnings $1 to $3 per bale.

The disturbance in Bombay affecting the Mill hands in partly responsible for the shortage in supplies, arrivals being hardly commensurate with the sales and inquiries taking place during the period under review. So strong has been the demand that, had the disastrous typhoon of 28th July not swept over Canton, in the interval, dealing death and destruction in its wake, a much higher appreciation in values was certain to have been established.

No. 20s.—A good business done in selected threads at an advance of dol. 1 to dol. 2 per bale.

No. 16s.—Move slowly at current rates.

No. 12s.—In moderate request at an advance of dol. 1 to dol. 3 per bale.

No. 10s.—Demand is for this count. Prices show an advance of dol. 1 to dol. 3.

No. 8s.—No business done.

No. 6s.—Only one chop changed hands.

Market closes firm.

Sales :—50 bales of No. 6s., 3,050 bales of No. 10s., 825 bales of No. 12s., 225 bales of No. 16s., and 2,650 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 6,800 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Arratoon Apcar" and "Catherine Apcar" (from Calcutta), and "Mayori Maru," "Ischia" and "Delhi" (from Bombay), of about 8,500 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 16,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 8,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India T. T. at Rs. 135 per cent.	
„ Demand „ „ 135½	„
London T. T. „ Sh. 1 9 7/16d.	=$
„ Demand „ „ 1 9½d.	=$
Shanghai..... „ Tls. 74½	=$100
Silver..... „	24 3/16d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same give reports from Shanghai on August 1 :—

During the early part of the period under report there was a lull in the activity of the Indian yarn market and during the first week sales amounted to a meagre total of 1,400 bales only. This small transaction was mainly due to the sudden stoppage of demand from the Northern Ports and the firm attitude of the importers, who are quite hopeful of maintaining the present level of prices owing to the smallness of stock in China. Besides, there is a material disparity in prices ruling here and in the Bombay market, which, coupled with the downward tendency of exchange, precludes the importers from making any headway with their holdings except at full rates. They are also materially helped in their calculations by the news of the recent strike of the Bombay mill-hands and the temporary closing of some of the Bombay mills. If the Bombay mills remain closed for some days their production will be naturally curtailed and thereby shipments for China will be delayed for some time which will tend to improved prices on this side owing to the limited stock left here to be dealt in during the interval. The most noticeable feature of the first half of the period under review is the absence of any important settlements in No. 10s., as there was a disparity of Rs. 4-6 in prices ruling here and in Bombay, mostly due to the present low exchange. However, during the latter half a good demand cropped up for Szechuen and about 700 bales have changed hands at an advance of Tael 1-2 to 1 per bale. During the fortnight under notice about 3,700 bales, representing all important count have been disposed of but the bulk of the business was done in Nos. 12s. and 20s. at an appreciation of Tael ½ to 1 a bale over the previous prices. It is reported that from 3,000 to 4,000 bales of Indian yarn have been purchased for Szechuen from the native middlemen. The Japanese and local yarns have continued as firm as ever. Clearances have continued satisfactory. The tone of the market at the close is satisfactory.

No. 10s.—This count was mostly taken up for Szechuen and about 100 bales were booked for Kiukiang. Sales 800 bales.

No. 12s.—Kiukiang was mostly interested in this count and about 1,000 bales were bought, out of which Chinkiang was responsible for a few small lots only.

No. 16s.—Kinkiang was the principal buyer of this yarn also. Chinkiang bought a small quantity, 600 bales changed hands.

No. 20s.—The bulk of this number was bought for Szechuen. Kiukiang purchased about 3,000 bales. Total sales 1,300 bales.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about..... 3,700 bales.
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about ..... 17,431 bales.
Estimated unsold stock about..... 28,000 bales
Estimated sold but uncleared stock about.....12,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T.	Rs. 179 1/4	per Tls.	100
„ Hongkong	„	Tls. 75 1/2	per dol.	100
„ London	„	2s. 4 1/2d.	per Tl.	1

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th Aug. on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,94,000
Or per mile of Railway	278	297	8	583
For previous 5 weeks of half year	6,23,000	7,90,000	18,000	1,31,000
Total for 6 weeks ..	7,63,000	9,40,000	22,000	17,25,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year a	1,23,722	1,38,543	3,727	2,65,992
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	245	275	7	527
Total to corresponding date do. ..	7,78,990	11,20,427	33,722	19,33,139

Increase for the week..... Rs. 22,008
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 2,08,139

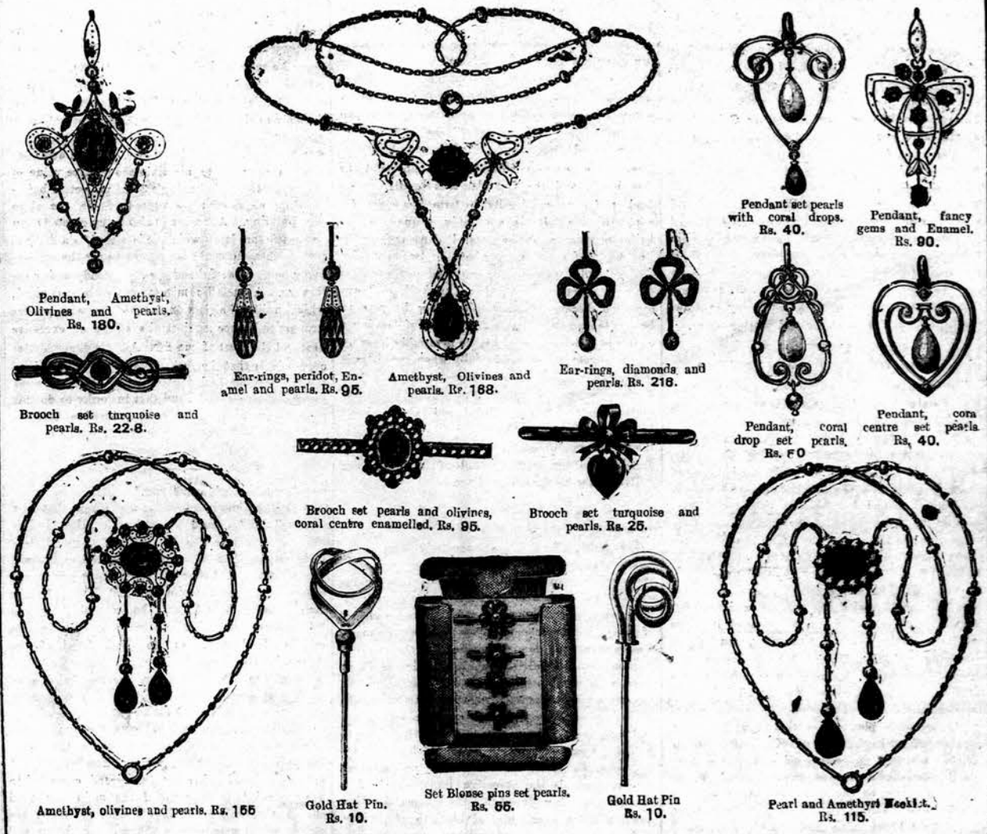
GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August on 144·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 8,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 12,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	57	...	85
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	27,000	47,000	.....	74,000
Total for 6 weeks ...	31,000	55,000	.....	86,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous years	6,424	18,830	44	25,298
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	46	133	...	179
Total to corresp date do.	36,142	1,08,606	540	20,5,288

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 13,298
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,19,289

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blonse pins set pearls. Rs. 65.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Brooch. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches i the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Rs. imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 5s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from the Author, Medical Publisher, 15 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla Depot.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

S ROSE & Co. have a large Stock of Pianos which have been out on hire and are much reduced in price. This is a

GOOD OPPORTUNITY

for securing a reliable Piano at a low price. Special terms for cash or monthly payments,

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT. BOMBAY.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.

A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery is Luxury

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ CLARE PROTECTOR,
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA
BY
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.

From the Dangerous Tropical Sun,

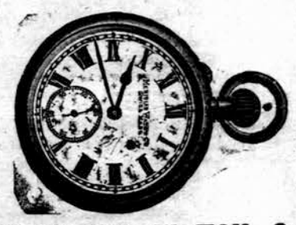
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.

Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Offices in the East :—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.



MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any part, on seven days' approval, our highest grade

Mead Coventry Flyers

at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS **£3 · 10 to £9**

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using coupon below for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND & OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies!

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they act on the first sign of any irregularity of the System & thereby avoid the Doctor's bill. Those who use them recommend them to their friends. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 14 or 30 stamps from Martin Frères Pharmacy, Bordeaux.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic poisons from intestinal tract or blood, and in expelling vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEVAN & Co., 93 Esplanade Rd.

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &c

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3¾*d.* to 1*s.* 4 23/32*d.* The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

"The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly..	7½	6	10-10	8-8
Monthly ..	2½	2	3-12	3

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly for despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OFFICE FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables.

W. H. THORNS & CO.,

13–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "**LEADITE**" PAINT.

A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "**ZODIAC**" AND "**HURRICANE**" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

BENGER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

"CAUTION.—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE** is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, and at the

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred ills is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, [illegible]

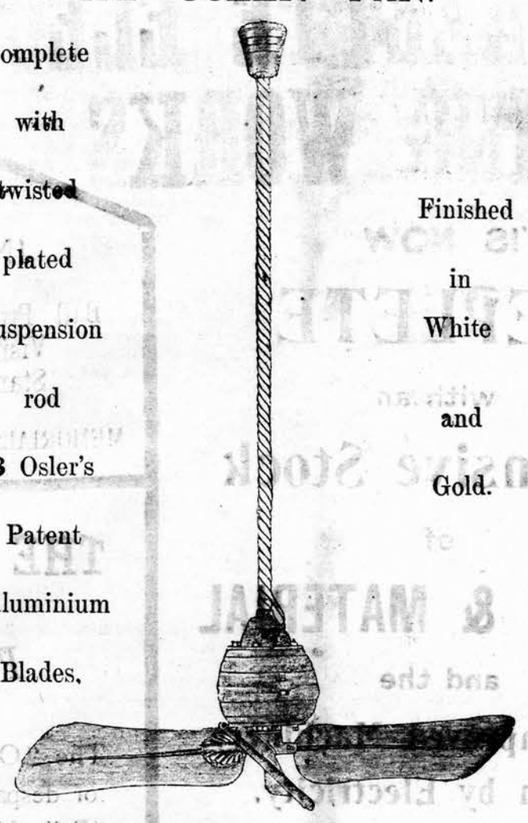
LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

THE "OSLER" FAN.

Complete with twisted plated Suspension rod of Osler's Patent Aluminium Blades.



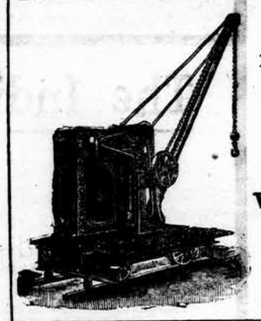
Finished in White and Gold.

THE "Osler" FAN has led the way for over 10 years, and is still the general favourite, having established a reputation for Durability, Efficiency, Silent Running, Low Current Consumption, as well as for handsome appearance.

Before buying **Cheaper 1st Cost Fans** from elsewhere give us a call and see the "Osler" FAN.

The "Osler" FAN will prove itself the cheapest in the end.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT AND FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.



YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND CRANES,
Portable, Wharf, Wall, Foundry, Warehouse and Overhead Types.
Lifting Tackle,
Hydraulic Tools, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE N. 72.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France)
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every element necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD. WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only asserts that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

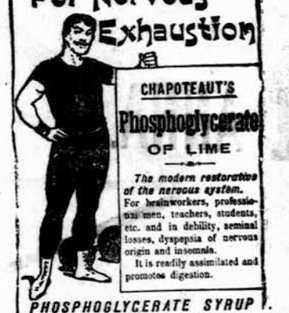
To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....

For Nervous Exhaustion



CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE OF THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!

Kaviraj N. N. Sen's
KESHRANJAN.

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.

Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.

Price:—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.

Price per phial Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.

In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskirit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

	Rs.	a.
Price 3 Volumes complete	8	0
Packing and Postage	1	4
One Volume	4	0
Packing and Postage	0	12

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
M. G. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Indemnity will be given against Actions for Infringement of Patent Rights by the Makers of No. 9 Steel Hinge.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by H D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill A.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.